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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. HOOONER.....EDITOR.

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HER ANSWER.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest
thing
Ever made by the hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life—
And a woman's wonderful love!

Do you know you have asked for this priceless
thing
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out—
Man-like you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require that your mutton shall always be
hot,
That socks and shirts be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as his heaven your soul

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far greater thing;
As seamstress you're willing for socks and for
shirts,
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did on the first,
And say "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft, young cheek one day—
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mong the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds a heaven or hell,
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be:
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this—a laundress and cook
You can hire and a little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life,
Are not to be won that way.

The Paris *True Kentuckian* furnishes the last Monstrosity sensation. In its Millersburg items it tells a story of a colored woman of that town, aged but fifteen years, who a few nights since gave birth to a child with its face half white and half brown. The line dividing the two colors passed up the chin, mouth nose and forehead, and to the back part of the head. One half the hair is like a white person's, and the other that of an Indian or a negro. The body is spotted, and to cap the climax, the black side of the face makes a very peculiar curve toward the mouth.

An Oregon enthusiast lately proposed that a committee of young ladies and gentlemen should be appointed to "raise children for the Sabbath schools." We have not learned whether the committee was appointed.

Startling Fish Story.

The last fish story comes from New Jersey. In the interior of that State a mild-looking countryman entered a railroad car, bearing a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which he placed under the seat at the end of the car. After traveling on for about half an hour a lady sitting in front of the countryman was observed to move uneasily in her seat, and cast savage glances at a seemingly respectable man sitting by her side.

In a few moments afterwards, another lady, still further to the front, became uneasy, and at last rising in her seat, requested that some gentleman in the car would protect her from an elderly-looking gentleman by her side, and who she stated had insulted her.

A dozen persons offered their assistance, and before the accused could speak in his own defense, his hat was jammed over his eyes, and he was dragged to the rear of the car.

While there and carrying on with the avengers a war of words as to what the indignity meant, still another lady rose, also further up the car, and accused a gentleman by her side of improper conduct. A rush was made for insulter number two, but that gentleman vigorously defended himself with a large walking stick which he happened to have with him in the car, (and which, by the way was the cause of the last trouble, his accuser stating that he had indecorously been rapping her ankles under the seat with the same), and while the struggle to get at him was still in progress some one in the front part of the car shouted: "there's a snake on the floor!" A scene then ensued. The ladies in the car clambered up to the seats and many got on to the backs of the same. One elderly maiden managed to stand on the backs of two seats, in the best circus manner possible under the circumstances, while a young mother threw her child into the parcel-rack and then hung convulsively to a ventilator.

The confusion awoke the countryman who, on being told of the snake, first felt of his bundle and then exclaimed, "I'm blamed if that old cat hasn't got loose," started for the front and soon returned, grasping firmly an immense eel, which he had captured while fishing, but which, when brought into the car had managed to get out of the bundle, and had wended his way to the front part of the car, lovingly caressing the ladies he encountered on the way. Apologies given and received straightened out everything in that car but the hat that was jammed down, and the country man leaving at the next station, no blood was drawn.

Don Piatt on Mark Twain.

Donn Piatt who met Mark Twain at a dinner party in Washington City the other day thus sketches the well-known humorist:

This was my first meeting with Mark Twain I had seen his portrait in the *Galaxy*, and it gave me an insane idea of the humorist. I recollect, when I was a boy, that the enterprising Monsieur Dortunde, in his museum in Cincinnati, had the head of a murderer named Hoover, who had very properly hanged, preserved in a jar of alcohol, and on examination this wood-cut of Mark Twain looked to me more like Hoover's head than anything else, and was entirely unlike the countenance that beamed in on us last night One would not pick Mark out from a crowd as humorist; indeed, one would not venture to pick him out as a literary character at all. He looks more like a member of Ohio legislature (if you know what that is) than anything else. That is, a sort of a man who had narrowly escaped being made County Commissioner, and so was returned to the Legislature. He is not only careless about his clothes, but he is positively ignorant on the subject, and labors under the impression that the garment that hangs so loosely upon his shoulders is a coat. From under his bushy hair his face peers out, presenting a square, well-proportioned forehead, keen gray eyes, and hooked nose, a well developed mouth, exhibiting a good deal of decision, and a chin that rounds out, supporting the whole in, no part of which will you find a particle of the humor for which he is distinguished. His face, on the contrary, is a sad one, and when all are in roars about him he continues in a state of dence solemnity. His voice is the most extraordinary voice I ever heard. It is a cross between Horace Greeley and Tim Lincoln. He drawls his words out in the most preposterous manner, that gives a drollery to what he says utterly beyond description.

It is quite impossible for him to produce in his conversation a serious effect, The exceedingly droll quaintness of his solemn countenance, added to the drawl of his voice, makes one laugh when the speaker is really trying to be serious. For example: I had said to him that a contract to be funny at intervals struck me as rather heavy, and he replied by saying that was so; while he might be sufficiently entertaining to raise a laugh when brought out in that manner on contract. "Only think," said he, "I knew that contounded thing had to be done, and, with a dear friend lying dead before me, and my wife half distracted over the loss, I had to get off my articles so as not to disappoint my publishers; and when I sat down with a board and penknife to engrave that map of Paris, I did so with a heavy heart and in a house of lamentation!" Now this was rather a sad picture and he meant to express me with the sorrow he had felt, but yet it required the greatest struggle on my part to refrain from laughing as I heard it. I felt ashamed of myself afterward, for God knows there is no wit or humor in that unhappy story, nor did Mr. Clemens mean there should be, and yet, like the *homme qui rit*, the effect is always there.

A Living Hell in a Cubic Inch of Sugar.

[From the N. Y. Sun]

Last night we saw the hidden wonders of raw sugar, as they were revealed to us by a microscope of uncommon power and great detective ability, which will forever set us against all sweets in that form; with an intensity of horror that no man can conceive who has not been behind the scenes. We saw the living hell in it, however, in less than quarter of an ounce of raw sugar. There were myriads, apparently, of horrible insects as large as beetles, and having the appearance of crabs. Four dreadful legs, with claw pincers at the end of them, jointed in four parts as with armor and bristling with sharp-pointed spears, were in front of the monster, and his head was of a long pyramidal form, in two joints, with finger tips at the terminus where the mouth ought to have been. The body was oval-shaped and marked almost exactly like that of a crab, a fly upon the rims of an inner circle, on the back, there were twelve more of those long, sharp spears, with two at the tail, and four snake like tentacula, exceedingly fine in articulation, and no doubt intended, like puss's whiskers, to be feelers to warn the hinder and contiguous parts of danger. The reverse side showed the ugliness of the beast even more than the obverse but it also showed mechanical genius in the maker of it. Each limb was padded by a mass of muscle at the base (visible through a case of transparent armor) which gave the impression of immense (relative) power. Talk about lively beasts, and lively they were. Eager, restless, ravenous; always falling foul of each other, or attacking great joints of sugar, as large in reality, as a mathematical point. With the pincers attached to the end of their proboscis, they caught hold of one another, and tore one another, repeating in their small way the tragedies of Tennyson's primal monsters. The way these marvels came to light was thus: A spoonful of raw, coarse sugar was dissolved in about three times the quantity of water, when, as with a conjurors's rod, the animalcula sprang to the surface and floated there, swimming about, and up and down, like the beasts that wriggle in soft water tubs, and finally turn into flies resembling mosquitoes, but harmless. These sugar animalcula, or *acarus sacchari*, as the scientific men call them, were then gathered up in a spoon, and placed in a glass magnifying about 300 times. They could be seen, however, with the naked eye, to begin with, but not in their hideousness until the object brought it out. It has been proved that in every pound of unrefined, raw sugar, there are 100,000 of these acari. In fifteen grains weight Dr. Hassel, of London, found one hundred of the insects; and Dr. Baker, 1,400 in forty-five grains weight or 268,000 in a pound. Worse still, as a matter of aesthetics, this is the very same insect that bores into the skin of its victims in Scotch beds, and treats them to a taste of the "Scotch fiddle," alia the itch.

A New Publication.

The "Meonly Voice" is the name of an 8-column newspaper edited and published by a new kind of lunatic, at Salem, N. J. The following is an extract from his "salutive:"

We hold ourself morally amenable to no Earthly authority, and shall comform to established usages only so far as they harmonize with nature's laws or processes, or as circumstances may render prudent or necessary for the continuance of our chosen life-work. As our mission is National and race-universal and as we acknowledge no established creed, we cannot justly be judged by any *Class* standard of morality or ethics. (Only those *within* the various Classes can be justly held amenable to their respective Class standards.) As there is no established *National* standard of morality among this American People (unless we accept the *example* of the National leaders at Washington as a standard), nor any established or generally accepted Race-universal standard in the world at large, we hold that there is no Earthly tribunal which can justly call us and our adherents to account for our moral conduct, for which we hold ourselves responsible only to Nature's God. It would be no more unjust to limit the conduct of a Christian to the moral creed of a Hottentot (which the Hottentot would probably enforced if he hold the power), than to limit that of a National or Race-universal character to the creed of a Christian, or any other Class standard of morality. Even progressive American have yet much to learn of the soul-essence of ethical liberty.

Our date line is designed to awaken thought regarding the origin, consistence &c. of the prevailing Christian manner of measuring time in this and other 'enlightened' Nations or Peoples, as well as to indicate our impartiality for any of the current Class customs. The American Indian method of marking time by moons we have given the preference over the Cristian style of counting by months, because we deem it simpler, and therefore more easily understood and applied. Who but an astronomer could tell the month or day without an almanac?—We prefer the Friends' method of numbering the months for similar reasons. The names of some of them (September, 9th month; October 10th; December, 12) should be changed, or, our arithmetic revised. Those of others might serve to excite veneration in the 'Pagans' visiting our shores. To the Christian year 1871, we have added the Jewish, 5631, the American or United States, 95, and 'etc.' to included the Chinese, and all other.

Served Him Right.

Lockport, March 13.—William Bullock, of the firm of Bullock Brothers, was shot dead last evening on the corner of Main and Prince, streets, in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. Five shots were fired at Bullock, two of which took effect, breaking of precision and betrayal of Pierce's sister is said to have been the cause of the shooting. Pierce belonged to this city but latterly has resided in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 1,..... 1871.

A FULL EXPOSITION.

The policy pursued toward the Apache Indians in Arizona has constituted the topic of many articles from time to time published in the columns of this paper. During the year 1870 the ARIZONAN was mailed regularly to all the department in Washington, and hence a fair opportunity was given the authorities to judge of the efficacy of their Indian policy here. Can it be that Congress and the War Department regard the people of Arizona as a tribe of semi-barbarous refugees from justice, incapable of making a truthful representation of the condition of their Territory—as McCormick represented us in his speech in New York some six years ago—or has the policy of "retrenchment" caused them to regard this government pecuniarily unable to give proper protection to citizens at home? Or it may be that we barbarians have failed to express ourselves in a manner to be understood, so we will endeavor to tell our story again—and it shall be truthful and expressed as clearly as our knowledge of the English language will permit:

At two points in Arizona the *hostile* Apaches are at present nominally on treaty, receiving rations and protection from the government. These points are Camp Apache and Camp Grant. The Indians receive their rations at intervals of five or ten days according to the rules, or "orders," of the post.

Immediately upon receiving their rations detachments of able-bodied "bucks" depart for the mountains, ostensibly to hunt for game, and return after a lapse of five or ten days, receive a fresh stock of provisions and depart again, or remain and permit others to take their place. Are they ever questioned regarding their conduct during the term of their absence? Never." Are they suspected of having employed their time at murdering settlers capturing trains and stealing stock? Certainly they are, but the commanding officers of the posts at which they are on treaty must not accuse them openly; the accusation might lead to investigation and cause the Indians to withdraw their patronage from the quartermaster; this calamity (?) would bring about inquiry with regard to the part played by the commanding officer, and the result would be that he must lose favor in the eyes of the Department Commander. Now it may be asked, what proofs have we that the Indians, during their absence from their reservations, employ their time as stated? Well, we have these proofs:

First—Those that remain at the posts—principally squaws and decrepit "bucks"—can tell that a train has been attacked, the day after that upon which the attack has been made, while the scene of the attack may be distant 200 or 250 miles; the attack upon the train of Messrs. Tully, Ochoa & DeLong was made known to several parties at Camp Thomas, among whom was post surgeon, Dr. J. C Handy, upon the same day and about the time the fight with the teamsters was going on, yet the distance is nearly 200 miles.

Second—They bring back with them upon returning after an absence of five or ten days, not only clothing frequently recognized as the same worn by white men at the time they were murdered, but mules and horses, which they have captured or stolen, and which have, in some instances, been recognized and claimed by the owners.

Third—They would be worse than a race of idiots did they act otherwise, so long as they receive food and protection while acting thus, and open hostility must entail upon them not only hunger and hardship but actual punishment by the troops, roused to action because a pretence for remaining passive no longer exists. If the Department commander is ignorant of the fact that the reservation, "treaty" and "peace" policy at present prevailing in Arizona is virtually a measure that enables the Apache to depredate with impunity, we will venture the assertion that his post commanders are not ignorant in this respect, or if they are that they have not perception enough to enable them to creditably command a squad of Cainemen. This policy is in short, the most outrageous combination of ignorance indifference and hypocrisy that ever cursed any section of country upon this or any other continent within the pale of a civilization. Citizens are murdered while the government continues to *arm* and *feed* their murderers: and this statement will not admit of any qualification, for it is a plain, palpable, well-authenticated TRUTH. And when an appeal is made by the people for military protection they are told that there are no troops to be spared from duty elsewhere, or that they are only a mob of thieving speculators who require troops only to enable them to "rob the government." Thus are Indian affairs in Arizona.

THAT'S SO!

The order of the universe should not be reversed by any of the causes which operate to sway the destinies of things tributary, comprising and consisting almost soley of the conditions and positons of nations and individuals. And science has clearly demonstrated to the understanding of men that such purely local causes can never influence the motions of a planet, which are, in themselves, obedient to the laws of gravitation and hence in strict conformity with the sublime law of Nature which retains the whole machinery of the universe in motion and harmony. But if we confine our views to the planet we inhabit, taking into consideration the animate as well as the inanimate world; ascending in the scale from the lowest to the highest order of created animals and again descending from the primary strata to the disorder that underlies the tertiary, the mutability of an individual member of the planetary system will at once point to the necessity of collective consideration if we are to observe immutability. But having elucidated this matter to our entire satisfaction, we will drop it here and leave the reader to his meditation. Reference to the date of this paper will probably "help him out."

MASSACHUSETTS VS. GRANT.

Massachusetts is disconsolate. Sumner has been officially decapitated and the "Commonwealth" is powerless to alleviate the suffering of her illustrious son. Oh, that Cotton Mather might rise from ye dedde and witness this act of official spoliation! But Cotton Mather cannot do it, and Massachusetts being aware of the fact depends upon the wisdom of her legislators to properly resent the injury. The following resolutions introduced in the Senate of the Legislature on the 16th ult, show how Mass. proposes to retaliate:

Resolved, That every invasion by one department of the government of the prerogatives of another tends to defeat the fundamental principles of all constitutional government; that this should be a government of law and not men.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts see with alarm the recent attempt (unhappily success-ful), by the President of the United States, not officially proclaimed, but notorious and avowed by its supporters, to dictate the organization and appointment of the committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate (at the dictation of the Executive), appointments of the committee on foreign relations implies a subserviency which disqualifies that branch for the independent performance of its constitutional duty to supervise nominations and treaties laid before the Senate by the President, and threatens the removal of the great bulwark against executive usurpation

The New Mexican of March 17 h brings the following account of another massacre of American citizens by the Apache Indians:

A party of eight, seven men and one woman, Americans, were attacked by Apaches between Casas Grandes and Garaland, Mexico six were killed on the spot, the woman among the number. Two who were on horseback, although wounded made their escape, one however died before reaching Garaland. They had been travelling with a train, but at the time of the slaughter they were five miles in advance of the train. Since writing the above the Western stage has arrived. The conductor confirms the report, who also says that Mr. Charles Keorl and wife, of Fort Bayard, were of the party—both killed.

We have received from N, P, Boyer & Co. of Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa., samples of Imported Norway oats, Alaske Clover and Chester County Mamoth Corn; they generously offer to send sample packages free to all the Farmers who send stamps to pay postage. Messrs, N. P. Boyer & Co., are the largest Importers of Thoroughbred Stock and Choise Seeds in the United States, and as there is so much bogus Norway Oats and other seeds being sold, they wish to give every Farmer in the country a chance to test their Genuine Seeds, free of charge. We hope all of our farmer friends will avail themselves of this generous offer. Samples may be seen at this office.

The Chicago Post announces the demise of the "Arizona Mutual Colonizing and Mining Company." This gigantic swindle was the fruit of the Col Fareham's speculative genius; and its obituary notice is a quite lamentable article to peruse. The treasurer has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, and held for trial in $500 bail.

The Miner of the 18th ult. has the following very suggestive item upon the affairs of the Prescott Post Office:

Common report says there is trouble in the affairs of this institution. Accounts don't tally with receipts,—no, not by several thousand dollars. Our old Postmaster will retire,—if he hasn't done so already, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Henry A. Eastman, of this place We interviewed the old P. M. a few days ago, and he frankly "acknowledge the corn,"—or rather, the little unpleasantness in which figures have placed him but lays the blame upon persons employed by him to keep books, and help around the office. For the present, his bondsmen will have to suffer, but he is going to work at some honest calling, and pay up. We have always considered him an honest man, think so yet, but must blame him for plainly marked thieves as assistants. If correctly informed, he is behind about $1,100 on Post Office business, and $2,250 on Money Orders.

Whipping editors is a practice which, under the circumstances, must soon become unpopular. An Iowa editor lately put out the eye of a man who undertook to exercise him with a strip of twisted cow-hide; a Cleveland (Ohio) editor lately dechignonized (we claim this word) a female who attacked him with a cowhide, and now we have before us an account of an effort made by four men to whip McDermott, of the Jersy City *Herald*, which resulted in three of the party being severly beaten, and the fourth put to flight. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

The "Daily San Diego Union" has been received at this office In many columns of advertisements and k volumes for the enterprise of San Diego, while its several columns of choice reading matter reflect much credit upon its editors. The *Union* is, beyond question, a success.

Arizona wants more troops Why should they not be sent there? Why are three regiments of cavalry and five regiments of infantry kept on duty in the State of Texas where peace prevails? why is the small force of troops still further reduced in Arizona where the Apaches are driving out the people? Perhaps somebody at Washington can answer. —*San Diego Union*

Portugal, Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French Republic. The monarchists of France are endeavoring to provoke insurrection, and the leading journals call upon the government to crush out this spirit—by force if necessary

Meteorology in Arizona is rather difficult to understand Four weeks since the mercury stood at 98° in the shade, which elevation it has not since attained. During the present week the weather has been so cold that a cheerful fire has been regarded as necessary to comfort.

News Summary.

Up to March 20th the High Commission in session at Washington had accomplished but little toward the adjustment of claims pending between this government and England. The impression at first entertained by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, that England was prepared to "offer the olive branch," has given way to facts that she is not prepared to offer any magnanimous concession

Minister Washburne has sent the following telegram to Secretary Fish:

The National Guards Committee is master of Paris The Departments of the Interior and Justice, and the Prefecture of Police are occupied by the insurgents Generals Vinoy, Thomas, and Lecompte have been murdered by the troops.

Paris is in a state of open insurrection. The windows of the Hotel de Ville are crowded by armed Nationals; chassepots are being distributed among the people, and the cries of the mob are: "To Versailles!"

Despatches from Versailles to the 21st, report twenty thousand troops in the neighborhood. The Assembly has appointed a committee to consider the state of France, and the policy of declaring the departments of the Seine and Oise in a state of siege [?]

The imperialists are being hunted down and imprisoned or summarily executed whenever found.

London is in a whirl of excitement over the marriage of Princess Louise. In the British Parliament the House has voted £53,000 to the relief of Paris. The repugnance evinced to annexation by the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine has influenced Bismarck to recommend their restoration to France on the payment of a stipulated sum, by the French government.

The Prussians threaten to reoccupy Paris if outrages on Prussians in the city be permitted to continue longer.

Notice!

The undersigned having purchased the real estate heretofore known as "Oury's Ranch," situated on the Rillito, do hereby warn the public against trespassing upon the same. Any person or persons who shall remove timber or other property from the said rancho without having first obtained the consent of the owners shall be held strictly responsible for so trespassing.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

Notice!

FOR SALE—A large assortment of Woolsawed PINE LUMBER at 10 and 12½ cents per foot.

Will receive orders for any kind, and deliver at FORTY DAYS' notice.

A. LAZARD.

Tucson, March 6, '71 tf

TO LET—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville H. Oury, situated on Main street. For particulars apply at the store of Archibald & Wood, to

ADAM SANDERS

ESTABLISHED 1849

ERNEST A. ERLANSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment

Consignments solicited

Orders for the purchase and shipments of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

J. GOLD'TREE

Main St., TUCSON A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessey Brau
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 1 ..... 1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Gen. Stoneman Interviewed.

On Thursday evening of last week a mass meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house for the purpose of considering the recent numerous depredations by Indians and to adopt such means as might be regarded expedient, to protect themselves, in the absence of proper military protection.

A committee of 27 members selected from the people present, to be known as a "Committee of Safety" were appointed, out of which a sub-committee of five were chosen, to proceed to Florence, immediately, there to meet and confer with Gen. Stoneman, obtain his *present* views upon this Indian question, and report to the grand committee. With full instructions, duly compiled, the sub-committee started for Florence on Friday, and on Saturday presented their documents to the General and made a fair statement of their business. The General evinced much surprise upon reading the account presented by the committe, of the number of Indian depredations committed during the term of his absence in California. The following, which we copy from the report of the sub-committee will best explain the result of the interview:

"Your committee met Gen. Stoneman on the evening of the 21st inst., at the house of Mr. Thompson, a short distance below Florence, on the Gila river, where, in a conference of two hours duration, the views and intentions of the General were stated in substance, as follows: That some time during the last summer a "memorial" was presented to him, purporting to have been gotten up and signed by the people of Tubac and those living in the Santa Cruz valley. This memorial was signed by 250 names, and the instrument stated that this was only half of what could be obtained. He concluded that a community represented by 500 men could take care of itself. He was convinced, however, that now there were no such number of persons in the valley of the Santa Cruz * * * * That the people of Tucson and vicinity could not expect any more than had been done already; that he had only sufficient horses at his command to mount one cavalryman in every five; that the 3d cavalry had been sent from the East with old, broken-down horses, entirely unfit for mountain service, to replace the 8th cavalry which was already mounted on young California horses peculiarly adapted for the work required of them. He regretted that he was so circumscribed as to his means to do the work expected of him, and instanced, among other things, that heretofore there was an expenditure allowed of $130 00 per man in the Territory, and that he was now limited to $33.00 and could not exceed the appropriation; that although he could not reinforce the troops now serving in the Southern part of the Territory, he would not withdraw any, but as soon as Capt. Moore's company of Cavalry can be mounted on the horses now used by Co. "C" 1st Cav., they shall be kept scouting the valleys of the Santa Cruz and Sonoita and that Camp Crittenden should be occupied until after the harvest. The General further stated that his order for a vigorous prosecution of a winter campaign against the Apaches was very unfavorably criticised by the Eastern people—even to the extent of having the President suggest to Gen. Sherman that he should direct that the order should be so modified as to correspond with the intentions of the administration in its Indian policy *viz*: One of moral suasion and kindness, looking to their Christianization. He informed us that one-tenth of the whole army was now stationed in Arizona; a greater proportion than we had a right to expect, and cautioned the people of Tucson that a continuance of their complaints of the lack of protection by the military would have the effect to have the troops entirely withdrawn; that the subject had been seriously contemplated, and might yet be acted upon. The pith and substance of the whole matter as your Committee understand it from Gen. Stoneman. is, that we can expect nothing more from him than has been done, and if any thing further is expected we must depend upon our own efforts for its consummation."

Such is the result of the interview and in our opinion it is about as unsatisfactory as the most disgusted could have expected. One point, however, is at rest; that if the people of Arizona would have protection they must not look to Gen. Stoneman to obtain it.

At a mass meeting, on Thursday evening, H. S. Stevens Chairman, H. S. Hinds, Saml. Hughes and D. A Bennett were elected a committee to superintend the work of raising a volunteer force to carry on a 3-months campaign against the Apaches.

FLORECE A PARADISE:—The gentlemen who visited Florence last week, as members of a committee referred to elsewhere, speak in about the strongest terms that language can express, regarding the matchless landscape beauty of the Gila valley at the town of Florence. The general plan of the embryo city is remarkable for regularity. The streets are embellished on either side by regular rows of trees whose tangled foliage, besides forming an effective shelter from the fierce mid-day heat is the favorite resort of innumerable singing birds that warble gratuitously to the Florentines during the hours of day. In one continued expense extending along the valley for a distance of 15 miles, with the river winding through its midst, lies the settlement of Florence, dotted with comfortable cabins and giving forth the thousand and one sounds which bespeak the presence of civilization and rural comfort. The prospects of the inhabitants were never more promising than at present; and surrounded by all that can please the eye and contribute to comfort they are about the happiest community in Arizona.

Letter from Ralston.

The proceedings of a meeting held at Ralston, to celebrate the passage of "the Railroad Bill" have been forwarded to us for publication. We are free, however, to retain our own opinions with regard to the "generous and far-seeing Congress," although the railroad bill was very properly considered. However, men are seldom disposed to find fault at the time they feel happiest; so we can readily overlook the no-such-thing above quoted. The following is the article sent us:

RALSTON, N. M., March 22, 1871.

The mail from the West arrived at 4 p. m., and brought the cheering news of the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill, and at dark the entire city was in brilliant illumination. Every house reflected the joy of its occupants and every street sent up the glowing light of bonfires. A hundred guns broke the stillness of the mountains—a knell to Indian barbarism and huzzas to the march of civilization; after which a large and enthusiastic meeting was called at "Allen's Hall" for the purpose of celebrating, in a becoming manner, the passage of the Bill.

The meeting was called to order by E. W. Foot, and on motion of H. O. Rogers, Wm. Grant, Esq. was called to the Chair. A. Bowie, G. A. Savage, Parker Durnham and H. M. Meredith were elected Vice-Presidents. On motion of M. L. Power, Dr. Jno. Pintland was elected Secretary.

In a well-timed speech the President explained the object of the meeting.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

The following were submitted and adopted:

Whereas, A generous and far-seeing Congress has given to the nation another highway joining the East and the West by bands of iron, and has designated the route that will eventually bring the unprecedented mineral region of which Ralston is the representative town, in direct communication with the outside world, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the whole United States are due to Congress for the passage of the Texas Pacific R. R. Bill.

Resolved, That all honor is due the pioneers and promoters of the 32d parallel route, the officers of the United States Army who first made known its merits, and every body who lent a helping-hand to the great enterprise.

Resolved, That the citizens of Ralston do manifest their gratitude to Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., and associates for assuming the direction of this enterprise; That we have ample reason to anticipate the speedy completion of the road from either terminus to this point; That Ralston will witness the happy iron wedding; That here the last, a silver spike, will be driven, adjusting the last link and completing the chain of wonders.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of this Territory, San Diego Union, and Alta California.

We condense the following from the concluding part:

The adoption of these resolutions was followed by speeches from several distinguished gentlemen. The first was by M. L. Power, whose sentiment, "New Mexico: the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill is the dawning of her prosperity," was responded to by Capt Jno. S. Crouch, who, in a forcible and eloquent speech referred to the wonderful mineral resources of New Mexico, and predicted a bright future for that Territory and Southern Arizona, when the hostile Indian should no longer interpose a barrier in the pathway of immigration.

These remarks were followed by others from Messrs. Rogers, Foot, Pintland, Schwartz and others, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

On Saturday morning last a band of Apaches which has its stronghold in the Santa Caterina mountains descended to a rancho in this valley, and about five miles from town, and ran off some ten head of stock. A party of Mexicans went in pursuit, but failed to catch up with the thieves. This nest is less than twenty-five miles from Tucson and should be broken up.

A hunting party returned to town on Sunday after an absence of five days. Besides a goodly force of deer and turkeys which they readily vanquished in battle, they discovered, first Apache signs and then Apaches, and feeling that discretion were the better part of valor, abandoned the chase and saved their "hair."

Col. Lee, A. Q. M, U. S. A. returned from California on Tuesday.

A party of Mexicans returned last week from the Saguarito placer mines—some 35 miles from Tucson. Besides a few ounces of very coarse gold, procured by washing, they exhibit a piece of quartz, weighing two ounces, more than half of which, by bulk, is free gold. This wonderful specimen was found at a short distance from a quartz ledge which appears to be the source of the placer. Another such specimen may not, perhaps, exist in the entire ledge, which, to all appearance, is only of ordinary value.

PIKE:—Florence has a "character" whose name is Pike. After the committee from this town had interviewed Gen. Stoneman, Mr. Pike concluded to have an interview with the General, on his own account.

"How would it be General," said Pike, "suppose we here should raise a party, go to Grant, and kill off all your d—d Indians."

"Well, it would be," replied the General, "that I should send my soldiers after you."

"Haw-haw!" exclaimed Pike, indulging in a hearty laugh, "Do you think, General, that we couldn't fight at least as well as Indians?"

The General saw the "point."

This is the same Pike' who, during the late election campaign, as McCormick and Safford were about to proceed from Florence, Northward, walked up to the carriage in which they were seated, when the following dialogue ensued:

McCormick—Good-bye Mr. Pike; sorry you're not with me, sir.

Safford—Good-bye Mr. Pike; them's my sentiments.

Pike—Good-bye gentlemen; but you must have forgotten something—indeed you must.

McCormick—O, thank you Mr. P., but really I—I—

Safford—Well, I—aw—that is, I really don't recollect. What is it Mr. Pike?

Pike—Oh, perhaps I mistake; but it strikes me that there should be two carpet-bags swinging at the sides of this carriage.

THE RING:—Mr. F. is a freighter and Mr. T. is a merchant. Both gentlemen are muscular and high-mettled. On Thursday last F. called at T.'s place of business to square up some old book accounts, and the settlement broke up in a row, "thus ty:"

Round First—T. makes a pass for the counter and gets home without difficulty. This was simply a demonstration intended to produce a sound calculated to give effect to a charge of falsehood directed against F.

Round Second—F. gets home with his right fist on the palm of his own left hand. This was but a demonstration that laid peculiar emphasis upon a threat to examine the inside of T's skull.

Round Third—F. by a dexterous motion of the muscles of the neck, brought his jaw bone in contact with a two-pound metallic weight which T. playfully hurled at his head.

Round Fourth—Time was called by an urchin across the street, when T. very good-naturedly placed his glossy whiskers in F's grasp, and got home with his nose on F's. right fist.

The by-standers rushing in, F placed his trophy, a handful of captured whiskers, in his vest pocket and, we understand, considers the account partly settled.

Sam Raglan, a peace officer, got drunk on Thursday last and tried to shoot Mr. Schoblin. The latter sprang upon and disarmed his assailant, threw him out of his store and pummeled him badly on the side-walk. Raglan was sent to jail.

P. B. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge.

Tucson, March 23, '70. tf.

JNO. ANDERSON,

Conveyancer.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and agreements drawn up and acknowledged. All kinds of Legal Papers prepared; collections made.

Charges moderate.

Office: First door South of the Governor's mansion.

Tucson, March 4, 1871. tf.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON A. T.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

OCCUPYING TWO BUILDINGS ON

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The buildings are the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

AND

"THE HODGES SALOON"

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ablutions the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments all esculent birds and beasts known to dwell in forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

For further lay out this 4th of Prices.

TRUTHFUL OF SNOW.

Beautiful snow! No, thank you, oh no,
I'm not very sweet upon beautiful snow.;
For while the earth's wrapt in its spotless folds,
As a rule, I'm rather a martyr to colds.

Beautiful snow!—in fact, is all bosh!
Crisp, it's a nuisance—thawed, it is slosh,
Beautiful snow is like beautiful star,
Admired by me only when seen afar.

A Very Mean Man.

The *Golden Era* has discovered that the meanest man in Christendom resides in Tulare County, California, and tells, as follows, of the act which has gained him this distinction :

"It seems that his wife died last summer, and no sooner had the spirit left its earthly tabernacle, than he hurried off to a neighboring dentist and procured a pair of forceps, and immediately extracted all her gold-filled teeth. And while the preparation for the funeral was going on, he sat on a big stone, back of the house, cracking them like English walnuts with an old claw hammer and picking the filling out of the cavities with a shoemaker's sewing awl.

"When remonstrated with by some of his neighbors, he said that he had spent the best part of his life picking and digging to get gold out of the ground, and he'd be gol-derned if he was a goin' to bury any of it again and know of it.

"If I was a profane individual, I could devote a few moments to cursing such a wretch as that with considerable satisfaction. I always lose what little patience and good temper I possess when I think of such villains being permitted to breathe the same air I do.

I am not a quarrelsome person by any means and don't go sailing around the streets like a floating battery, and believing in a future punishment, would rather imbrue my hands in sulpauric acid than in human blood.

"But :

"I do just think that if I had been at that funeral, and seen that old tooth-cracker humped up over that stone and pegging away at them teeth, he would have gone into the grave with his toothless wife, though I had to swing for it. I certainly would have beat the devil a *reveille* on his old cocoa-nut with that old claw hammer, and taken my chances of the after-clap." SU DONIM.

Terrible Combat with a Bear.

John Searles, well known in this section of the State as an expert miner, left Soledad Cañon a few days ago, with a couple of friends, on a hunting expedition into the mountains north and east of La Liebre Rancho, which abound in deer and bear. Wednesday evening, the party encamped at the foot of a large cañon, and, leaving his friends, Mr. Searles took his rifle a Spencer, and went up the cañon, hunting about; about a mile from camp, he killed and dressed a grizzly. Judging from the fresh signs that bear were plenty, he went on up the cañon, looking for a good place for a hunting camp. Half a mile from where he left his horse, in very thick brush, he came suddenly upon a large grizzly, breaking down the chaperal in a thicket. After waiting in the trail a few minutes, with his gun ready, the bear emerged from the brush, and made a rush at him. A ball from the Spencer knocked it down; but almost immediately rising, the bear—one of the largest kind—closed with him. The Spencer missing fire three times, a terrible hand-to-hand combat ensued, the man fighting for life with his fists, and the bear fighting for death, with teeth and claws. The unequal conflict was not prolonged. The bear weakened by loss, of blood which poured from the rifle ball wound, left the man for dead, and, crawling into the brush bled to death. After the bear left, Mr. Searles, who had feigned death arose and examined his wounds. A bite from the bear had broken his lower jaw in several places, one of his arms was broken, and terrible wounds in the breast and side were bleeding fast. In this condition he crawled to his horse, mounted and rode to camp. He was brought to this city, last night, by his friends, and the best surgical aid summoned to his assistance, although it is feared that his injuries are fatal, and that Los Angeles is soon to lose one of her most enterprising citizens. — *L. A. Star.*

Kansas has a family of giants. The father is 8½ feet and the child nearly 7 feet high.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson.

P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods bracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
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WHOLESALE

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IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be resumed on an exclusive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st, '69

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAM

Main Street, Adamsville

—:oo o:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps on hand liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. GLEVIN & CO.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

—o—

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor.
LESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street.

—o—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.
Tucson, Jan. 26, 71.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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Agency.

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THE HAWK'S NEST.

(*Sierras.*)

BY BRET HARTE.

We checked our pace—the red road sharply rounding:
We heard the troubled flow
Of the dark olive depths of pines, resounding
A thousand feet below;

Above the tumult of the canyon lifted,
The grey hawk breathless hung,
Or on the hill a winged shadow drifted
Where furze and thorne-brush clung:

Or where, half-way, the mountain side was furrowed
With many a seam and scar,
Or some abandoned tunnel dimly burrowed
A mole hill seen so far;

We looked in silence down across the distant
Unfathomable reach.
A silence broken by the guide's consistant
And realistic speech:

"Walker, of Murphy's, blew a hole through Peters
For telling him he lied.
Then up and dusted out of South Hornites
Across the long Divide.

"We ran him out of Strong's, and up through Eden,
And 'cross the ford below,
And up this mountain (Poters' brother leadin'),
And me and Clark and Joe.

"He fou't us game; somehow, I disremember
Jest how the thing kem round;
Some say 'twas wadding, some a scattered ember
From fires on the Ground.

"But in one minute all the hill below him
Was just one sheet of flame;
Guardin' the crest, Sam Clark and I called to him,
And—well, the dog was game.

He made no sign—the fires of hell were round him,
The pit of hell below.
We sat and waited, but we never found him,
And then we turned to go.

"And then—you see that rock that's grown so bristly
With chappatel and tan—
Suthin's crop out—it might hev been a grizzly
It might hev been a man.—

Suthin' that howled and gnashed its teeth and shouted
In smoke and dust and flame;
Suthin' that sprang into the depths about it,
Grizzly or man—but game!

"That's all. Well, yes, it does look rather risky,
And kinder makes one queer
And dizzy looking down. A drop of Whisky
Ain't a bad thing right here!"

—*Chicago Art Review.*

Some music teacher once wrote that "the art of playing a violin requires the nicest perception and sensability of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publising a news-paper and making it pay, and, at the same time make it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite.

Legend of Donner Lake.

The *Woman's Pacific Coast Journal* has the following beautiful description of Donner Lake, Cal., and gives the old Indian legend which would seem to suggest its origin:

Donner Lake may, with good taste and truth, be called the pride of California Lakes. If Lake Tahoe spread its dimensions wholly upon California soil, instead of a portion of it in Nevada, it would be a positive rival to the title, for it is the most beautiful sheet of water on the Pacific Coast. Donner Lake is situated near the towering summits of the Sierras, folded in their granite arms, amid the grandest scenery to be imagined. The Sierras around in boldest outlines, and wondrous features of sublimity; deepest pockets; most abrupt and rugged peaks, spurs and palisades, canyons, and summits; lofty and snow-crested peaks; fir and pine timbered mountain sides, reaching up, up, to impassible heights and unmeasured altitudes. In such scenes as this, far up to the very crown of the Sierra, reflecting the giant trees and neighboring mountain peaks, nestles Donner Lake.

There was an old legend, existing among the early Indians of California, who lived and died many years before the sunset land was ever heard of, and which has never been published or circulated, to this effect: The Indians living in what is now known as the Truckee Valley, quarreled with their Chief, and fought a bloody battle, bringing upon them the anger of the Great Spirit. As a punishment, he banished the leaders of the quarrel, and sent them to a certain locality over the great mountains where there was neither water nor food; but a great basin boiling with fire and lava; this place was what we call Donner Lake. The exiled Indians, after a tedious and tiresome journey over the great snow-peaks, came down to the great cauldron, or basin, which was seething and bubbling with fire, and throwing up hot stones, and cinders, and smoke continually—it so terrified the weary and hungry Indians that many of them perished—but a few who had faith in the forgiveness of their sins," prayed to their offended God to stop the smoke and the fire, and promised obedience to all his commands, if he would spare their lives. While they prayed they fell asleep, and laid all night with their dead companions, wrapped in their blankets and very weak from fatigue and hunger. In the morning they awoke and found the warm, pleasant sun dressing the hill-tops in silver and gold and the great basin that was boiling with fire and lava the night before, was not to be seen; but, in place, a beautiful lake of purest water filled with sporting fish, and reflecting the snowy peaks that surrounded it. The Indians fell down on their faces and gave thanks to the Great Spirit for his goodness—they built themselves huts and lived at peace the rest of their lives around the beautiful lake, finding plenty of fish in its waters and plenty of game in its mountains.

This is the old legend of Donner Lake, told us by a grey-haired pioneer of Novada, who had spent much of his time among the Pi-ute Indians, and was familiar with their stories and legends. Whether true or false it is a fact that an engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad, during its construction, sounded the lake to the depth of 1,600 feet, without finding bottom, and upon that fact was predicated the belief that the lake occupies the site of the crater of an extinct volcano. This would give a faint ray of truth to the old Indian story—leaving out the painful portion of the cause and effect—which makes the legend really interesting.

The name Donner was given it in memory of the sufferings endured on its banks by a party of emigrants, commanded by Captain Donner, who became snow bound in the Truckee Pass in 1846. Many perished from cold and hunger, and the living were obliged to eat the flesh of the dead to keep from starving. The hut where these sufferers camped was standing until a short time ago, and visited by the hundreds and thousands of persons who have made Donner Lake a fashionable place of resort and curiosity during the last seven years. The lake is three miles long and one mile wide, small, but exquisitely beautiful.

The Indian Question.

[From the S. D. Union.

The recent debates in Congress on the Indian question exhibit a degree of ignorant and stupidity on the part of Eastern members which is not only inexcusable, but, in the light of the testimony which has been poured into their ears from Arizona New Mexico and the Texas frontier—positively wicked. It was with the utmost difficulty that the frontier members obtained even the grace of a hearing. Finally, the following resolution was agreed to, and it is *all* that Congress has conceded in behalf of the suffering people of the frontier:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, directed to report what measures are necessary to secure the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico from the incursions of hostile tribes of Indians; and that said committee be authorized to report at any time.

In a speech in the House, February 8th, Gen. Logan, after stating his views (which we think very unsound) in opposition to employment of volunteers in the Territories, made the following remarks, which are true to the letter.

If the army of the United States is not sufficiently strong to protect the frontier of our country, make it strong enough to do it. I think it is strong enough to do it. I think we have more than are absolutely necessary in the service of the country to-day, if they were properly disposed of round the borders. There is no necessity for more troops than we have.

The army is strong enough; but Government shows no inclination to make a proper disposition of its forces. Regiments are idle in the heart of Texas, while the frontier posts are thinly garrisoned; others are sent to malarious districts in Louisiana and Florida to die of disease; and thousands of soldiers are stationed at various points in the Eastern States where there is no real use for them. At the same time, in Arizona, where the Apaches are murdering and robbing the settlers, and gradually extinguishing civilization, there are only *three* regiments; and a company of these troops the other day passed through this city for Benicia. If the Government really means to do anything for its citizens in Arizona this policy must be changed without delay. There should be at least *ten regiments* of troops sent into Arizona at once. With this force, under the command of the brave officers who understand Apache warfare thoroughly, the Indians could and would be subdued in a few months. *Does* the Government means business?

A Gubernatoral Candidate.

Among the the Candidates for Governor of California is the Hon. Philip A Roach, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Examiner*, of whom the San Francisco Pioneer speaks as follows:

Last week we published the names of prominent gentlemen who are willing to accept the honors of the highest office in the State. It is our purpose to review the past of some of these gentlemen, and show what they have done to entitle them to the emoluments and glories of the position.

"The people's choice for Democratic Governor," says the late *Workingman's Journal*, "is the Hon. Philip A. Roach, an old resident of California, and a conspicuous friend of labor, enjoying, to a large extent, the confidence and respect of the producing or working classes."

There is one circumstance in the pioneer life of Mr. Roach which entitles him to the favorable consideration of the women of California, and that friendly to her emancipation. The law enabling married woman to become sole traders, was introduced by Mr. Roach in the Legislature of 1852, and still remains on the statute books. At that early day the bill was violently oppused, on the ground that it would lead to dishonesty and the swindling of creditors. Mr. Roach compared the business men of California with the poor, struggling women, having large families and shiftless husbands, and who by their industry were trying to support themselves and their children—compared these with the prodigal merchants and bankers, who kept fast horses, and indulged in other extravagances, dissipations and immoral practices, in defiance of the better opinions then dawning upon the public mind. His argument prevailed; the bill passed; and for this early pioneering for womans industrial enlargement, the author is entitled to the friendship and gratitude of all who are now interested in her moral and political advancement.

Mr. Roach is one of the proprietors of the "Examiner." That partisan sheet, while denying to woman the right of the ballot, had yet the dignity, the honesty, to make respectful mention of the late Annual Convention, and rebuked its contemporaries by declaring their reports to be coarse and ungentlemanly, displaying not only a want of decency, but a want of sense.

A pioneer in California, Mr. Roach is possessed of a large and varied experience in its public affairs. A cultured gentleman is he, of refined and pleasing manners, liberal views and unblemished reputation; one of the few aspirants to political fame who would scorn to purchase, by any means than that of merit, a seat in the Gubernatorial chair.

The Crew of the Tennessee.

The Union League club, of Philadelphia gave a banquet to Col. McMichael, on his return from San Domingo. In his address to the Club he refers to the "loss of the Tennessee" as follows

My Dear Friends: You should be spared the tedium of any traveler's stories at this most agreeable entertainment, since it is established by a mass of evidence that no reasonable mind can dispute that the steamship Tennessee went to the bottom of the ocean with all on board, and "dead men tell no tales." Indeed I should feel greatly out of place among so many live men were it not that at a glance of these empty decanters assures me that I am in an abode of departed spirits. It may, however, interest you to know what was going on among our party when I left. When we reached the bottom we were all sea-lions. Each, however soon assumed his appropriate place in the briny deep. Ben. Wade was bound to be a leader, so he was transformed into a very large whale. The old man might be very popular, if he could only get over his Congressional habits, but the trouble is he is all the time spouting. The late President of Cornell University is a leading whitefish, and is engaged in teaching a school of—fish. He don't make much progress. He finds the same trouble he did in New York. Most of his pupils are—sheepshead. Just before starting I inquired, "How about our third Commissioner?" Some one pointed out a lively old Massachusetts cod and answered, "That's Howe." The politicians are crabs, and are constantly grabbing for the fattest things around. These are often to be seen crawling backward. The sailors are hard at work, coral—reefing. The ships money is secure; it has been locked up in an extra tin safe of—Herrings. Fred. Douglass has made a great stir among the blackfish. Our interpreter has suddenly become acquainted with the Spanish—mackerel. General Sigle, of course, is a—swordfish, and the Captain is doing all he can to secure the wandering soles. One of the journalists is a captious sunfish; and do you know, there some scaly suckers and mean sponges who would like to make out that all the correspondents are in bad order because one or two of them happened to be—smelt. And gentlemen, pardon the egotism when I tell you that, though you have thought little of me as a lawyer upon the earth, yet there—and it is indeed a proud professional distinction—there I am regarded as a first-class shark.

Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 8,..... 1871.

TUCSON AND THE RAILROAD.

Now that the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill has become a law, San Diego is at rest, as the designated terminus on the Pacific. Not so Tucson, however: the anxiety of our town to learn of the passage of this bill was hardly greater than is the present anxiety to know the section of country through which it will pass on this longitude—whether to the north or to the south of Tucson. Indeed this is a question upon the issue of which rests the future greatness, or ultimate insignificance of Tucson as a city of Arizona. Should the course of the railroad lie south of this place, sweeping through any of the valleys which lie between us and the boundary of Mexico, Tucson must not, for many years, aspire to greatness, although the surrounding country may teem with wealth. It is evident that the great city of Arizona is destined to lie on or near the longitude of this place, (the 110th degree), and south of the line of the trans-continental railroad, or immediately on the line. The great ultimate importance of a town so located, will be owing principally to the commanding position it must occupy as a railroad center. It is pretty safe to conclude that the Texas Pacific Railroad shall hardly have reached completion before work will actually be going on upon a railroad from Guaymas, Sonora, to the boundary of Arizona, whence no subsidy will be required to have it connect with the trans-continental line, a distance yet, which will probably not exceed 75 miles, and may be less than thirty miles, as the latter road may pass to the north or to the south of the Santa Cruz river, at this place. Such connecting branch must follow the 110th degree, and need not deviate even five miles from a straight line, at any point, throughout its entire length, so free from natural obstructions is the intervening country. Indeed we but express the opinion of more than one engineer who passed over the route, when we say that a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson might be built and put into operation at an expense of $15,000 per mile—this amount to include rolling stock, telegraph and the necessary buildings. With the port of Guaymas and a liberal franchise to the American boundary held forth as an inducement by Mexico, for the construction of this road, and connection with the line extending from ocean to ocean held forth as an inducement for its construction in Arizona, the operation of a road from Guaymas to the Texas Pacific is inevitable.

Now, should the trans-continental road pass northward of Tucson, it will be readily observed that not only shall we continue the grand center of commerce of Southern Arizona, but the Gulf railroad (as we may term it), passing directly through our town, will give us at once a position as a railroad center, the center of commerce between the whole south-western part of this republic and the only safe port of Mexico, and the principal city of that which is certainly the richest mineral region and among the most fertile agricultural regions of the globe. It is therefore a matter of vital importance to Tucson that the trans-continental railroad follow the old route in Arizona, viz; from New Mexico to the pass in the Chi-ri-ca-hua mountains; thence through Grassy Plain, in the Sierra Colorado, to Tucson; thence along the valley of the Santa Cruz to a point near the 112th degree of longitude; thence to the Gila valley at Gila Bend, or that it follow along the valleys of the rivers, to the northward, as those of the San Pedro and Gila. The anxiety of the people of Southern Arizona to learn which route will be adopted is not, therefore, without foundation, and we are pleased to understand, that there is but little prospect that it will pass south of this town.

The removal of Senator Sumner from his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the instigation of the President, has shaken the republican party throughout the country to its very centre. Logan in his defense of Sumner expressed the opinon that such would be the result, and the opinion expressed through the Press of the country fully sustains his views. The old, but homely adage which says, "give a thief rope enough and he will hang himself" is here very strikingly exemplified. The republican thief has helped himself to an indefinite length of rope and the result is that the beast is about to strangle himself.

FALSE ECONOMY.

It will be seen from the report of the "Committee of Safety" sent to interview General Stoneman that economy is the order of the day; yet economy may be carried to such an extreme as to defeat itself and become more expensive than a liberal policy. We hold that it is not economic to feed, clothe and pay five cavalry-men, four of whom are doing nothing, while the fifth scouts among the hills semi-occasionally, on a sorebacked and "used up" mustang. With as fine a body of soldiers and as enterprising and ambitious officers as there are in any of the Territories, a nice admixture of red-tape, politics and stupidity has given us instead of an effective military force, a committee of Public Consumption, bound down to make raids on expensive Commissary stores instead of Apache camps. But what seems most strange in this niggardly economy is this fact, which is a disgrace to the Government, to its head officials, and speculators including McCormick—that twice as much is paid for freight as there is any necessity to pay. If we economize, let us do so in everything. After an experience of two years in freighting from Guaymas, at one-half present cost, and delivering freight in better condition than by way of Fort Yuma, still government retrenches on its expenditures by the spigot and leaves out the bung. And still further, to avoid expenses the order arrives to change the Depot from Tucson at the time it is most needed here—when the record of Indian cruelties in Southern Arizona stands unparalleled. We would like to know at what price human life is valued by the advocates of retrenchment. With our ranches depopulated, our settlers scalped and their wives and daughters reserved for a worse fate in captivity, houses burned with their inmates, children dashed against rocks, crops destroyed, stock stolen, yet expenses must still be so reduced as to render our troops a nullity except to consume expensively freighted commissary stores. This is economy with a vengeance. As it seems to be a foregone conclusion to reduce the expenses of the service in Arizona, why not do so with judgment, which would be to prevent any reduction in the allowance for clothing and rations? The people are not anxious to see, as the result of governmental economy, our troops present themselves at drill like skeletons in a state of nudity. Let us have freight by the cheapest route and let soldiers be comfortably clothed, well fed, and properly exercised by hunting down Apaches.

It is impossible to comprehend by what right the Eastern people presume to dictate the policy of this Territory, as their knowledge of Indians does not extend beyond what they may have gleaned from Cooper's novels and Catlin's pictures; but that they are right as regards the "moral suasion and kindness" none will deny—as we understand it. We suppose that the "kindness" is intended for us and the "moral suasion" for the Indians, in the from of shot from the eloquent mouth of a Spencer rifle; an eloquence peculiarly adapted to their wants as it is felt and heard at a long distance.

There is just one thing for which the people of Southern Arizona should, however, be grateful to the government, that it allows the sun to rise and set, daily, by giving the signal gun fire.

"I X L."

We have arrived at the conclusion, after carefully considering the matter over, that it is bad policy for an advertising quack to use his portrait as an eye-catcher, unless he happen to be a man whose physiognomy is such as to invite scrutiny. Instance the portrait of Dr. Henley in connection with the advertisement of his "I X L Bitters!" Now, if this quack has grown rich from the sale of his bitters, the article must possess some merit; for his physiognomy, as per portrait, bespeaks a schemer, a man of wonderful "hard cheek," a glutton and an egotist, and is therefore a recommendation to the reading world to beware of Dr. Henley and his Bitters. You will find Dr. Henley's advertisement in nearly every paper in the country, and we invite you to scan that physiognomy.

The San Diego Weekly Union comes this week enlarged to 32 columns and with generally improved appearance. As an interesting newspaper it now completely throws its Los Angeles contemporaries in the shade.

CUBA.

Through the recent terrible struggle which has convulsed Europe, this country has almost lost sight of the people who have fought and are still fighting for liberty at our very doors. It has at different times been declared by the Spanish authorities that "the rebellion has been crushed," that the last of the insurgent leaders has surrendered or been taken prisoner, etc., but the most reliable information, from disinterested sources, declare that the prospects of Spain to dictate the affairs of Cuba, were never, since the opening of the rebellion, more gloomy than at present. Perhaps the most eventful battle of the war was that fought about the first of last month, in which the Spaniards acknowledge the loss of 160 men. Reliable accounts hint at a much greater loss to the Spaniards than that stated. This is truly a war with Spain—characterized by all the brutality and ferocity which have ever distinguished that people. No prisoner is ever exchanged; and happy is he who falls in battle compared with him that is made a prisoner of war. In the latter case he is executed, and if he be a leader, is subjected to every indignity before being put to death. The Cubans have but to retaliate; so that the war has assumed rather the character of a war of extermination than otherwise. The Spaniards' hope to conquer by pillaging and destroying the country in their line of march, with a view to the reduction of the Cubans by starvation, while the latter declare that they will gain their independence by pursuing a like course—hence the work of destruction continues and is likely to continue while there are a hundred men left on either side.

THE ORIGIN OF A CALUMNY.

As an instance of the delicate foundation from which a widely-spread calumny may have originated, the story of Miss Susan Harrington, matron of the Female State Prison of Wisconsin, and Rev. S. W. Coggshall, is worthy of notice. To begin with, the Rev. Mr. C. wooed, won and married Miss. H., whereupon the "local" of the *Commonwealth* very wittily gave an account of the marriage of Rev. Mr Coggshall to an inmate of the prison, omitting, until he had reached the last few lines of his article, to state that said inmate was matron. The account went abroad, and the union was freely commented upon by several editors who, having neglected to read the article in full, set Mrs. C. down as an ex-convict, and wrote with much severity against Mr. C. for having married a convicted felon. Among the most careless and stupid of the editors who thus unintentionally aided in circulating and aggravating the slander, was he of the N. Y. *World*, who got off the following:

"Among the unfortunate inmates of the State Prison of Wisconsin, at Waupun, is a woman named Susan Harrington, who, having in the due course of law been guilty of one of the many lapses from statutory prescription whereby want and ignorance and circumstantial necessity, no less than deliberate vice, are accustomed to reach at last the systematic isolation, physical provision and restraint which a wiser and more kindly social principle would have given them at first, was branded to the world as a creature worthy only of its judicial revenge and sent to the goal of irreclamable felony."

Indian ravages, terrible though they be, have but few terrors for the hon-hearted frontiersmen of Arizona. Although only a few weeks have elapsed since some of our bravest and best citizens were struck down by the hand of the murderous Apache and others forced to flee from their homes in the settlements, we still find men ready to try their fortunes in the same field. Courage and perseverence like this were worthy of some acknowledgment by government, other than the bare permission to squat on these lands and take chances among the savages.

The hero of Blossom Rock, the veritable Col. Von Schmidt, has now another blasting project under consideration. In this he expects to drill a hole through the Sierra Nevada mountions, for a distance of five miles, the purpose of which is to convey water from Lake Bigler to the cities of Sacramento and San Francisco. If this same Von Schmidt be not checked in his explosive career, we may expect that his next effort will be to find a way to the internal regions, shorter than via the grave.

The trial of Laura Fair for the murder of Judge Crittenden is progressing in the Fifteenth District Court of California.

A SICK PHILANTHROPIST.

It was doubtless the following letter, which we find in the New Mexican of the 24th ult, that influenced Hooper Whiting & Co.'s delagate to Congress to make a long-eared quadruped of himself by the introduction of a bill in Congress to prevent the wanton killing of the Buffaloes on the plains:

1211, "I" Street, Washington, D. C.,
December 3, 1870.

Since last "New Year's day," I have crossed "the plains" several times, and became acquainted with the status of the Indian of that region, and the sources from whence they obtain a subsistence when not supplied by the government. And my heart has been sadly pained at witnessing the cruelty to the animal which has heretofore been a source of supply to the Indians, not only in the way of meat, but also in robes for tents and clothing.

I say "cruelty," because I believe it not only cruel, but also a wanton waste for mere sport, to kill or wound and leave to die any animal, and to leave the meat to decay on the plains. In the last few years railroads have penetrated the western wilds, and passed across the Buffalo country, furnishing facilities for transportation, and enabling excursionists to visit and hunt on the plains, and it has appeared to me that the excursionists find no pleasure so great as that of wounding or killing the Buffalo. Meat enough to sustain thousands of poor and hungry in our cities is thus lost, while it could be transported by the railroad companies at but little expense.

Such "sport" is an abomination in the sight of a "kind Providence" and will result in a few years in the extinction of that class of animals which has been such a blessing to the Aborigines of our country, and a saving of millions of dollars to our government, by furnishing meat to its wards (the Indians).

I have specimens of portions of animals' which show that large and now extinct animals once occupied the Rocky Mountain regions. How, or why they became extinct, I know not; but that it has been a great loss, I do know, and I fear that the Buffalo of the plains in a few years, like the mastadon and other huge animals, will also be entirely destroyed, unless Congress will make the killing of these, except for actual use, a penal offence; or by some other means correct this wicked waste of God's bounty to man.

I trust your humane association will give this subject the consideration it merits, and will recommend to Congress some efficient means for the accomplishment of this object.

Yours, in the cause of humanity.
W. F. M. Arny.

The case of Dennis Gunn, convicted for the killing of Edwd. J. Murphy was brought up for trial, before the District Court, in San Francisco, on the 24th ult. After hearing the evidence and argument in the case, the jury retired to deliberate, and returned to the court room within less than an hour with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The evidence adduced showed that Murphy was a man of the vilest character; that he had three wives living, that he had seduced Gunn's sister under promise of marriage, and that Gunn had shot him while in a state of terrible excitement. Sensible jury! Shooting was too good for the scoundrel.

We have received the first number of the *Evening Express*, a new daily paper established in Los Angeles. The *Express* is a neatly-printed, well-filled sheet of 24 columns and advocates everything which savors republican, from President Grant down to the colored cadet, and, we presume, also, from the 'stuffing of the ballot-box" to a raid on the treasury.

Notice!

The undersigned having purchased the real estate heretofore known as "Oury's Ranch," situated on the Rillito, do hereby warn the public against trespassing upon the same. Any person or persons who shall remove timber or other property from the said rancho without having first obtained the consent of the owners shall be held strictly responsible for so trespassing.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

Notice!

FOR SALE—A large assortment of Well-Seasoned PINE LUMBER at 10 and 12½ cents per foot.

Will receive orders for any kind, and deliver at FORTY DAYS' notice.

A. LAZARD.

Tucson, March 6, '71 tf

To Let—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville H. Oury, situated on Main street. For particulars apply at the store of Archibald & Weed, to

ADAM SANDERS.

P. R. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge.

Tucson, March 23, '70. tf.

E WEEKLY ARIZONAN

RIL 8 ..... 1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Western mail stage arrived on Wednesaded down with passengers, the first of the railroad. Tucson is their destinaand hence the Stevens House is crowded trangers.

a county has two active and honest suors, L. M. Jacobs and H. S. Hinds; hanks to the conscientious dilligence of gentlemen, (they are not of those elected McCormick ticket) efforts made by unalous officers to sack the county treasury n the county into bankruptcy, are unng.

ral hundred copies of the "Memorial and dits showing outrages perpetrated by the Indians in the Territory of Arizona durs years 1869 and 1870," in pamphlet form, rrived from San Francisco and are for disn at the store of E. N. Fish & Co. Up of 200 copies were sent to the East, by during the week.

BURRO:—Harpending & Co.'s agent and ees, stationed for the past six months at rro mines, passed through town on Sunn their way to San Francisco. Many have the surmises as to what mean Harpending by this movement, and the conclusion arrivand generally adopted is that the San Franpitalists are playing to "freeze out" all dition, and eventually come into possession whole of these mines—in which, at present hundred persons are interested.

. Lesinsky, Esq., firm of Lesinsky & Co., by Sunday's stage from New Mexico. Mr. ky was accompanied by his wife and inaking his home in Tucson.

J. SCHOBLIN has purchased the Cienega and meditates moving thither with his This station has remained untenanted he time at which the Indians drove out filler and killed a couple of men, some or ten months ago

ARIZONA CLUB:—A party of twelve men of Tucson assembled on Tuesday id the foundation of an association to wn as the "Arizona Club." At a subt meeting a consitution and by-laws government were adopted. The club ully organized and promises to be of advantage to the young men of this Its object is amusement and improve-

mber all, that Mr. Bain's photograph is on Hodges street and remember althe folks at home would like a new shadcast once every six months.

CHEA MINE:—We last week mentioned scovery of a promising placer mine, at arito, and also of a quartz ledge supo be its source. The developments of ent week, however, are calculated to atch more importance to this discovery had anticipated. From the fact that eral appearance of the rock is uninvitthe unpractised observer—no particle appearing to the naked eye—the ledge nsidered of but little value, and an exed miner who last week declared that ent of this apparently barren rock was eat thing he had seen in the country, pelled to hear his judgment scouted. ous statement, however, had its effect, ounce fragment submitted to the duced about 30 cents in free gold. covery at once put a new face upon pects of the Saguarito, and the whole now located. The rock is of a dark color, and so soft that it can readily be in a mortar.

EN (GOOD INDIANS):—News reached town day to the effect that a scouting party mp Bowie, under command of Capt. last week came to an engagement rge body of Indians, killing sixteen nding many more. We have not any further particulars.

ATION:—A large emigrant train passh town on Wednesday on its way to The Emigrants are from Los Angeles California. 'Cause: the Texas Pacioad.

ARIZONA CITY IN 1866.

An author whom we know, and who passed through Arizona City in 1866 gives the following description of that town and its inhabitants:

"The principal, and properly speaking, only street presented three ordinary adobe buildings—two stores, I think, and one saloon. Beyond these a succession of hovels of every conceivable style of architecture, from a burrow in the side of a hill to a wigwam, met the eye. A few of the larger of these habitations that could boast of regularity of from varied in dimensions from nine to about twelve feet square, and, perhaps, stood six feet above the surface of the earth, and descended two feet below. Out of some sixty boys and men, all Mexicans, whom I saw as I passed through, not one was at work, nor could I discover any class of labor to which they might have devoted their energies were they even disposed to work; no land under cultivation and not a single square inch susceptible of cultivation could I discover in the neighborhood. The men, each individual wrapped in a government blanket, the only article of clothing they possessed, with their shoulders in many instances resting against the roofs of their houses and their heads towering up in bold relief above, watched us with an air of indolence and independence worthy of an Indian at home. Their women set upon dried cowhides thrown upon the floors and looked on from within; and accustomed to this style of living ever since childhood, and knowing no other, doubtless felt as happy as they seemed to feel. Half a dozen of intoxicated Yuma Indians walking abreast, hand, in hand and whooping and yelling in true Indian style completed this picture of want and general wretchedness. I saw but one American and he was at the time savagely kicking he head of a live Mexican who lay howling at his feet. The latter had stolen a hatchet, which the former suspecting overhauled him and found it concealed beneath the folds of his blanket—hence the castigation."

OUR SARATOGA is nine miles from town and is known by the homely appellation of the "Nine Mile Water-Hole." We accompanied a party of gentlemen thither on Sunday last and enjoyed ourself mightily. The most remarkable characteristic of this "Watering place" is the strange influence it exercises on the health. It is a powerful antidote for good health; and he who will drink of its malarial flood and escape the chills and fever, or some disease of a more dangerous character, is strangely constituted indeed. The frogs that inhabit this watering place are so reduced by sickness that they are unable to croak, or have not enough ambition to do so, while the water snakes who eke out a hungry livelihood by swallowing those frogs are so enervated that once coiled up they are unable to straighten themselves out, and frequently die in the coil with their heads pillowed upon their tails. Upon arriving at this watering place we shouldered a double-barreled shot-gun, started down the valley and soon returned with a duck, for which exploit we heard our skill as a "shootist" extravagantly eulogized by several members of the party who were not aware of the fact that we captured the poor bird by throwing our hat upon it as it lay by the side of a puddle, shaking from an attack of the "chills," produced by swallowing a dozen or more dibilitated frogs. Yes; if you wish to spear ghastly just go to the Nine-Mile Waterhole and take a drink—not of Whipple's whiskey, for that is good.

The entertainment at the residence of Mr. Goldberg, on Wednesday evening, was among the most delightful of the season.

Lieut. Cushing returned from the warpath on Thursday. This time he did not happen to catch any Indians.

Mr. Spring arrived from Florence on Thursday. We have the following items from his budget:

The Apaches, about the middle of last week, captured a train of wagons near Prescott, killed one men and drove off all the mules.

The men engaged in the digging of a well near the Picacho, at the depth of 95 feet came upon many relics of ancient art. They discovered in a stratum of sand and gravel, intermigled with the bones of animals, several implements of stone, and one small stone bearing an inscription somewhat resembling Chines characters. These latter Mr. Spring obtained from the workmen and has now in his possession.

The last number of the Rocky Mountain Herald received at this office bears a faint resemblance to a tract of land shattered by an earthquake. The columns run crosswise and every other way. It would seem as though the pressman had pulled the stainless sheet from his pantaloons pocket, placed it on the "form," printed and reprinted it, and then stretched it into shape. Did you see that sheet Bro. Goldrick? It is a marvel!

THOS. P. DUFFIELD.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office in Warner's Building
TUCSON A. T.

JNO. ANDERSON,
Conveyancer.
Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and greements drawn up and acknowledged. All kinds of Legal Papers prepared; collections made.
Charge moderate.
Office: First door South of the Governor's mansion.
Tucson, March 4, 1871. tf.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,
General Importing, Shipping and Commission
MERCHANT,
—and—
Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,
By the Package Only.
Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.
MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.
☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.☜
Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment.
Consignments solicited.
Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.
Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.
Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE
LIQUOR STORE.
J. GOLD'TREE
Main St., TUCSON A. T.
Dealer in Wines & Liquors.
Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Bran
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.
Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from
TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES
Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.
Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.
Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

Free! Freee!!
The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the
STEVENS HOUSE
Lunches
FREE
AT THE BAR.

THE STEVENS'
HOUSE!
OCCUPYING TWO BUILDINGS ON
MAIN STREET,
TUCSON, A. T.
A FIRST-CLASS
HOTEL,
OFFERING
Every Accommodation
TO
TRAVELLERS
OR
ANY OTHER MAN.
The buildings are the same heretofore known as
"THE HODGES HOUSE,"
AND
"THE HODGES SALOON"
BEDROOMS
of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary
CHICKEN-COOP
to those of a
CORRAL!—
Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.
Baths
Furnished without extra charge, the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.
THE TABLE
Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.
☞No better lay out this side of Frisco.☜

Mines.

We have received the London *Mining Journal* of February 25th from which we take the following regarding the mines in Arizona and New Mexico :

ARIZONA MINES.

The celebrated Vulture Mine, which is situated on the Western, or California, side of Arizona has been offered for sale in London. The mine has been opened to a vertical depth of about 260 feet, but the richest ore has been taken from the upper shaft. The Vulture has produced as rich gold ore as any mine in California, but the average yield, rich and poor does not exceed 5*l.* or 6*l.* per ton. There is an excellent 40-stamp mill on the property, but the ore has to be hauled from the mine to the mill, protected by an escort of government troops. The late Herman Ehrenberg, one of the best geologists on the Pacific slope and a very conscientious man, considered the Vulture merely a deposit and not a true fissure vein. Work was some time ago discontinued in the lower level, and in the opinion of many practical miners the vein would not hold out. Under those circumstances capitalists should hesitate in investing in this property until they have had the ledge carefully examined by geologists of their own selection. With the example of the Moss lode before them, gold mines in this locality cannot be too carefully touched and more especially when held at such high figures. A mining journal in the States takes the ground that the Vulture mine may be made to pay with a 100-stamp mill, from which it may be inferred that it owners do not claim that it pays now. Whilst conceding the latter we question the former. May this be simply a pretence for offering the property for sale here? There are undoubtedly many cases in which 100 stamps may be made to pay where 40 stamps will not. What has been said about the Vulture will apply, only in a ten-fold degree, to the Big Bug property near Prescott, Arizona.

THE BURRO MINES.

With regard to the hostility of the Indians, the Burro mining section is comparatively free from their depredations at the present time—at least from the eastern, or Denver, Colorado side. To parties travelling from the Pacific Coast through Apache Pass the route in late years, has always been attended with more or less danger. A recent letter from the Hon. J. Francisco Chaves Congressional Delegate from New Mexico, says that the Apache Indians are now peaceably disposed, [which statement is false on the part of Mr. Chaves.—Ed Ar.] and that they are coming in voluntarily, measures having been taken to place them on a reservation and feed them. All that is needed now, therefore, is capital to develop these ledges into rich mines, by erecting substantial quartz mills on the Gila river, and providing means of transportation thither. In the interim of the building of a railway or tramway, it seems to us that good a road steamers might prove effective. At least a few thousand tons of ore hauled from the mines to the river, and crushed there, would be a practical proof of the wealth of the mines, that would put a stop to the croaking on the part of unsuccessful capitalists.

Mariage Maxims.

The following mariage maxims are worthy of more than a hasty reading. Husbands need not pass them by, for they are designed for wives; and wives should not despise them, for they are adressed to husbands.

The very nearest approach to domestic happiness on earth is in the cultivation on both sides of absolute unselfishness.

Never talk at one another, either alone or in company.

Never both get angry at once.

Never speak loud to one another, unless the house is on fire.

Let each one strive to yield oftnest to the wishes of the other.

Never find fault unless it be perfectly certain that fault has been committed, and always speak lovingly.

Never taunt with a past mistake.

Neglect the whole world besides, rather than one another.

Never make a remark at the expense of each other; it is a meaness.

Never part for a day without loving words to think of during absence.

Never meet without a loving welcome.

Never let the sun go down upon any anger or grievance.

Never let any fault you have committed go until you have frankly confessed it, and ask forgiveness.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descript o of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good romarkably low for cash.

n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. & Albuquerque, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legal claims against the Company will be settled on resumption of work. The undersigned refers to his friends in Arizona to see that the provisions of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and most reliable Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and wholesome. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Cakes, &c. There need be no waste of food preparing with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a few trials will enable them to use it, not only with perfect satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors
60 New Street,
NEW YORK

TAKE NOTICE

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW Y

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO FLOUR and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st, '69 tf.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAM.

Main Street, Adamsville

—:oo o:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps constantly on hand the best liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES

A. GLEVIN & Co.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

—o—

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor
ESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street

—o—

Fresh Bread
Pies and Cake
always on hand.

Tucson, Jan. 28, '70.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. No 14

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P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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IN A GARRET.

BY ELIZABETH A. ALLEN.

This realm is sacred to the silent past,
Within its drowsy shades are treasures rare
Of dust and dreams; the years are long since last
A stranger,s footfall pressed the creaking stair.

This room no tidy housewife,s hand disturbs;
And here, like some strange presence, ever clings
A homesick smell of dry, forgotten herbs—
A musty odor as of mouldering things.

Here stores of withered roots and leaves repose,
For fancied virtues prized in days of yore—
Gathered with thoughtful care, mayhap by those
Whose earthly ills are healed for evermore.

Here shy Arachne winds her endless thread,
And weaves her silken tapestry unseen,
Veiling the rough hewn timbers overhead,
And looping gossamar festoons between.

Along the low joists of the sloping roof
Moth-eaten garments hang, a gloomy row,
Like tall, fantastic ghosts, which stand aloof,
Holding grim converse with the long ago.

Here lie remembrances of childish joys—
Old fairy stories, conned and conned again;
A cradle and a heap of battered toys,
Beloved by babes who now are bearded men.

Here in the summer, at a broken pane
The yellow wasps come in and buz and build
Among the rafters; wind and snow and rain
All enter, as the seasons are fulfilled.

This mildewed chest behind the chimney holds
Old letters, stained and nibbled; faintly show
The faded phrases on the tattered folds
Once kissed, perhaps, or tear-wet—who may know?

I turn a page like one who plans a crime,
And lo, love's prophecies and sweet regrets—
A tress of chestnut hair—a love-lorn rhyme
And fragrant dust which once was violets.

I wonder if the small, sleek mouse, that shaped
His winter nest between these rugged beams,
Was happier that his bed was lined and draped
With the bright warp and woof of youthful dreams?

Here, where the grey, incessant spiders spin,
Shrouding from view the sunny world outside,
A golden bumble-bee has blundered in,
And lost the way to liberty, and died.

So the lost present drops into the past;
So the warm living heart, that loves the light,
Faints in the unresponsive darkness vast
Which hides Time's buried mysteries from sight.

Why rob these shadows of their sacred trust?
Let the weird cobwebs hide the day once more;
Leave the dead yearsito silence and to dust,
And close again the long unopened door.

Singular Coincidents.

It is a singular but not the less true remark in a late work that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just 66 years old when he retired; Jefferson was 66; Madison was 66; Monroe was 66; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, all died on the 4th of July.

About Diamonds.

The following letter to the editor of the *Miner*, written at Drum Barracks, California, should be of some interest to prospectors in Arizona, as it *is known that diamonds exist in* this Territory:

"You speak of 'diamonds' in a late issue, and want some information about them. I judge it not at all unlikely that some have been found in Arizona, and would advise those engaged in mining to keep a sharp look out for precious stones. Diamonds are always found in alluvial soil. In South America and Russia they are discovered in the debris of a kind of alluvial quartz (laminated) containing iron; and in India in a conglomerate of quartz. They are likely to abound in just such rocks as abound in Arizona, and which yield the best gold of her wonderful mines. There is only one crystal for which diamonds are apt to be mistaken, and those are quartz crystals. Quartz crystalizes in long, six-sided prisms, with a six-sided pyramid generally at one end only, though sometimes at both. They are easily broken and exhibit no particular clenvage. Diamonds, on the contrary, do not occur in long prisms, or very rarely, but take the form of two four-sided pyramids, joined together at their bases, (making an eight-sided figure.) There is also this peculiarity: The faces of the diamond are frequently curved, so that the rough gem looks rather round or spherical. Quartz crystals are never so. The diamond is also very difficult to fracture. If a crystal supposed to be a diamond flies in pieces by a smart blow of a hammer, you needn't get a gold ring set in it—it is probably quartz. The scratching of glass is no test, as quartz scratches glass as well as diamond. Heat is a good common test; you can put a diamond in any ordinary fire, and though it is only charcoal, (carbon), it will not burn, but a quartz crystal will crack, if the fire is hot enough. It is a a mistake to suppose that all diamonds are colorless, some are red, some blue, some yellow, etc. Another test for diamond is, if rubbed on the coal stove it will become electric, and attract small bits of paper. Quartz will not. I need not speak of the brilliancy of diamonds when polished; but, unpolished, quartz often looks better than rough diamonds. It is possible that in the alluvial washings of Arizona diamonds may be found and washed out of the sand.

And now, friend Marion, if you find a good one, just send it to me, and I will thank you kindly."

S. W.

Arizona Affairs.

Without the boundaries of our Territory the people of Arizona have no stronger advocate of their interests and no more willing exponent of their neglected condition, than our enterprising contemporary of San Diego—the *Union*. We clip the following from a late number of the daily:

The intelligence daily received from Arizona shows that Indian affairs in that unhappy Territory are growing continually worse. It is safe to say that at no time since the American occupation of the country, have the Apaches held more complete and unobstructed sway. their murders and depredations are no longer confined to those sections supposed to be their particular haunts, but are extended to the hitherto unmolested portions of the Territory lying between Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells. Indeed, at the present time, throughout the "Gadsden Purchase," (embracing the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico) and in Northwestern Sonora, these bloodthirsty savages are engaged in murder, rapine and devastation. The list of murders and robberies published in yesterday's *Union* speaks for itself.

What is government doing at this juncture? positively worse than nothing; for it is reducing the already small force in the Indian country.

As we had occasion to say some weeks since, we believe that Stoneman, if properly backed up by government, would settle the Apache question in short order. We believe too, that the War Department fully understands the question and is inclined to do the right thing in this crisis. The trouble is with the mistaken philanthropists of the East, who have not the most remote conception of the Apache character, and who exercise a baneful influence upon the Administration. The effect of their policy is terrible on this far West border; and these men who are pleading for soft measures with the Apaches are guilty of the blood of the murdered pioneers of Arizona and New Mexico. It cannot be possible that the Administration can much longer maintain its present position on the Indian question in Arizona in the face of the terrible evidence that is continually thrilling the whole country with horror. A change must come sooner or later. May it come speedily—for every day's delay costs a human life.

The Lot of a Real Marquis.

The Los Angeles *Evening Express* gives the following remarkable, if not quite romantic, career of an Italian Marquis who has worked his way into the plebeian ranks and become a tinker:

The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, was never more fully verified than in the present instance. Giacomo Gruigi Adelverto Montretalo, fourth son of the late Marquis of Corabono, the descendant of an ancient and princely race, first saw the light of day in the venerable palace of *Bordoto de Corobono*, (a domain on which a beneficient nature had lavished all her gifts, was that of of Bordoto.) The early years of his life were passed in the college of San Giovani at Rome, it being the intention of the late Marquis to procure for his son an education that would make him the equal in point of learning, of Italy's most learned *literati*. While in college his studies, for which he was eminently fitted, consisted of ethics, philosophy, political economy, geography, classics, machiavalo, and all the higher branches of literature, and so rapidly drained he the pirean fount, that on his nineteenth birth day he received at the hands of the venerable *maestro* Giuseppi Verdelomo, the grand Sondolfo medal of merit, of the order of San Pietro. And on leaving the Holy City received as a mark of special favor the Pontifical benediction. His next fourteen years were spent at the home of his youth, roaming the giddy cliffs of his native mountains; hunting the chamois, visiting different parts of the kingdom, and occasionally going to Naples on visits of courtesy to his king, of whom he was a loyal subject. During his last visit, his majesty selected for him a wife in the person of the princess Margaretta Brisco di Strady, a maiden of surpassing loveliness.

Two months from the day of his marriage, and while en route to the paternal palace of the Corobono's, and while anticipating but hours of bliss more lasting than ephemeral, in the society of his lovely partner, the wild cry of the ruffianly followers of Pietro Dardalloto penetrated the carasso, another moment had elapsed and Giacomo was unconscious. When he recovered consciousness, his head was being bathed by Captain Corporette, of the King's dragoons, but nowhere was visible her who but two moons previously had become the confiding partner of his bosom. Search with all possible haste was made, the defiles penetrated, but to no avail. Seven days subsequently brought forth the sequel. The lady's head was sent enclosed to the Carobono palace with the accompanying note;

GIACOMO DI COROBONO:—You led the Kings troops in search of me. My intention was to secure you and not your wife, but the near approach of dragoons defeated the accomplishment of my wishes. Your father, once, without cause, struck me. Revenge.

PIETRO DANDALLOTO.

From that moment Giacomo became a sorrowing and an altered man. Tow months subsequent to the tragedy Garibaldi entered Naples as Dictator amidst the clamorous vociferation of a freed nation. Giacomo being a royalist took sides with the king, was taken prisoner and liberated as a beggar. The remainder is easily recounted. He came to America, betaking himself to the occupation of an itinerant tinker, traveling from New York to Los Angeles on foot where he can be seen in our midst, mending tin pots and kettles.

Arizona Mail Facilities.

From the *L. A. Star*,

On Friday last, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco held a special meeting, at which a petition was presented by certain merchants in San Francisco, praying for increased mail facilities for Arizona, by the way of San Bernardino, in California, and Wickenberg and Prescott, Arizona. The petitioners justly represent the increased population of Central Arizona during the past two years, the great development of its mineral and agricultural resources, and the urgent necessity for increased mail facilities, to keep up with the progress of the Territory. A mail line will soon be in full operation between Albuquerque and Prescott, which will bring Central Arizona in direct communication with Eastern cities. This will lead to commercial intercourse, and the extensive trade now carried on between San Francisco and Arizona may be turned to the other side. It is important, then that every facility be furnished for increasing communication and extending commerce between California and our neighbors in the adjoining Territory.

The petitioners request that the present mail facilities be increased to a semi-weekly service, and that the schedule time for carrying the mail be reduced from eight to four days. And they base their very reasonable request on these facts:

"Your petitioners also represent that the population of Central Arizona has nearly doubled in the past two years; that the farmers now raise, from the land cultivated in that section, nearly all the grain required by Government for the use of the army cavalry and for local consumption; that the rich mining interests are being rapidly developed; that *the ores from the Vulture mine are worked* by a forty-stamp mill, crushing about sixty-five tons per day, and yielding yearly over half a million dollars in bullion, that the Big Bug mill is now in successful operation, working the ores from the Eugenia lode, and paying well; that the new placer mines lately discovered will furnish employment to a large number of miners, and that the recent discovery of very rich silver ores in the Bradshaw District will soon bring large numbers of miners to that locality.

Within the past year about three hundred farmers have located lands for ranches on Salt River, and in the month of January last about seventy locations were registered in the Land Office at Prescott, and as soon as the farmers can secure the crop now planted, there will be about three hundred more entries made in that Land Office; this branch of industry will be greatly increased this year, as the lands are rich, and plenty of water for irrigating purposes at hand.

We are advised upon authority we deem reliable, that the mail matter now sent through this route averages fully five hundred pounds per week, and that the increased travel cannot now be accommodated by one stage per week.

A tender youth who was slighted by the females generally, very modestly asked a young lady if he might spend the evening with her.

"No," she replied angrily. "that's what you may not do."

"Why," he replied, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go anywhere else." He was remarkably successful ever afterwards.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 15 1871

SENSIBLE PREAMBLING.

The preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the miners of Silver City, Grant county, New Mexico, on the 19th ult., however novel they may appear to the general reader, are not the less sensible, and are therefore worthy of due consideration. The first clause of the preamble declares that the people of Grant county have suffered severely by reason of loss of life and property at the hands of the Apache; the second, that it does not seem to be the intention of the Government to protect its citizens on the frontiers; the third, that the people are well satisfied that the reservation Indians are the source whence their greatest trouble arises, and that the said reservation Indians will continue to rob and steal so long as the present reservation policy continues in favor; and the fourth, that the Apache Indians are, and have ever been, the foes of civilization and progress. The preamble, substantially as above, is followed by a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and which we do not hesitate to endorse, in the spirit in which they are put forth. The first represents that the citizens of Grant county are opposed to the further pampering of the thieving, murderous Apaches; the second, that the reservation policy, as observed in New Mexico, is a source of evil, from the fact that it gives protection and support to squaws and old, useless men, while the warriors are out stealing stock and murdering citizens, and that the natural wealth of the country must ever remain undeveloped unless the Indian be thoroughly subdued, which result can be arrived at, only by stern, unflinching war; the third, that the citizens of the Territory be requested to contribute to a fund to pay for Indian scalps, and forward their contributions to Silver City; the fourth, that it were consistent that the Indian Commissioner for New Mexico, be requested to ascertain the number and value of stock stolen by Indians, from the citizens of Grant county, and make immediate provision for the payment of the same; the fifth, that a protest is solemnly entered against the imposition of paying any tax having for its purpose, the support in idleness, of the Indian, and that the Indian reservations in New Mexico be broken up; the sixth, that Hon. J. F. Chavis, Delegate in Congress, be requested to have the appropriation "to gather the Apaches on reservations," changed, so that the sum appropriated may be used to pay volunteers employed to hunt down Apaches; the seventh that, "by the expenditure of $30 000 among volunteers, the Indians can be gathered upon a reservation where they will stay forever;" and the eighth tenders thanks to Gen. Alexander, Major Kemy, and the soldiers of their command for their prompt aid in helping to repel the ravages of the Indians, in Grant county.

The article is signed by Richard Yeamans, President, and W. H. Eckles, Secretary, and affixed are the names of the committee by which the article was presented.

THE MORMONS.

Those everlasting, ever-brawling Mormons are again "on their dignity." It appears that the Mormon authorities have refused to issue government funds for the payment of juries, and that, in consequence the, Chief Justice was compelled to discharge the grand and petit juries. It is rather singular that the government can afford to wink at an open transgression, or rather defiance, of law, in one section of the country, while armed soldiers are sent to crush out a mere, suspected disaffection in another. If a transgression of one fifth the magnitude of this, should be proven against any district of Georgia, that State would be immediately flooded by troops; and the thrice-reconstructed State should be compelled to pass again the ordeal of reconstruction.

The Chief Justice who was thwarted as above, is, however, a man of energy, and does not intend that the Mormons shall carry their point to the end. He says that "the Government of the United States is not accustomed to being thwarted; and while those who represent it in Utah may be hindered, they will not be defeated. Let it not be doubted that, after a pause in the path of duty, they will again resume their line of march with renewed energy." This is a bold, fearless sentiment, but of the government will continue to look with indifferance upon Mormon disturbers and fail to sustain Judge McKean, it will prove but an idle waste of words.

INDIANS ALWAYS.

During the present week accounts of Indian depredations have reached us from almost every section of Arizona. Industry seems everywhere paralyzed. The settlers in all the valleys are compelled ot look on at the devastation in progress around them and are ever unable to apply a remedy. Central and northern Arizona seem to have suffered most during this last general and simultaneous raid; yet Southern Arizona has likewide had its portion of the terrible visitation. Schemes for mutual defense have been devised, considered and rejected. The committee of Public Safety has proven an abortion, and no hope of succor or of aid remains to cheer the plundered settler. The military force in the Territory under the present regime, is an aggravation if not an actual curse to the people. The fault however, lies not with the officers, but exists in the orders under which they are compelled to act. Had we sufficient troops, judiciously managed, they could readily subdue all the hostile Indians in the Territory within a period of six months. What troops we have now could do so in a single year if the same were required of them Had we no troops the condition of the Territory would be better than at present, or, at least it could not, under any condition of affairs, be worse. If there were no troops to supply Indians with arms and ammunition a settlement of half hundred inhabitants could readily protect itself against the largest force of indians ever assembled in the Territory armed with lances and bows. If the idiotic policy of feeding hostile Indians at military reservations, were abandoned Indians would be compelled to procure the necessaries of life, and could not devote their whole time to the work of carrying on a war against the settlements; and armed only with their rude, home-made implements of war, would not dare to procure these necessaries from the settler or the freighter, and contend for the same against the advantages fire-arms have over bows and arrows.

The people are almost suffocated by promises, and it is nearly time that Gen. Stoneman should put some of his cherished schemes into execution. Since he has not sufficient troops to keep his murderous wards *on* their reservations let him show his desire to do right by driving them into the mountains and sending his troops to fight them there, if he is too humane to slaughter them at their reservations as though they were as many packs of coyotes—which is the course we would recommend, on the grounds of economy and humanity. Do something—anything! No condition can be worse than that now existing, therefore no glory can be lost.

DO THEY SEE IT?

Our Sonora contemporaries have very wisely ceased their absurd arguments tending to justify the robbery and murder of Americans at the hands of Sonoranians. They pleaded retaliation, but failed to show a single instance in which the murder of a Mexican on American soil had been winked at by the American authorities. Their several arguments, tending in the same direction, are about the most complete admixture of nonsense and old-fashioned ignorance to be found in print in the present enlightened age. If the authorities of Sonora have ever seriously believed themselves justified in protecting the Mission Camp Murderers from the penalty of outraged law, the fact does them but little honor; and we are led to believe that they now understand the whole matter as it really is, and remain silent rather than acknowledge the absurdity of the views heretofore expressed. They still retain the Mission Camp murderers, however; but that fact is only consistent with the government of a people living at least three centuries behind the times. How long they may be permitted yet to shield these murderers from justice is, however, a question to be decided by the result of investigations now fairly inaugurated in Washington. Consul Willard is alive to his duty, and his persistent and determined efforts to secure the execution of justice in the matter have taught Governor Pesquiera to regard this as a question with which it will not do to trifle.

This case, in all its bearings, is probably now before the American Minister at Mexico, together with instructions from our government, which will doubtless be imperative and to the point. Under such auspices we may trust that all the idle bombast indulged in by the press and authorities of Sonora will soon recoil upon themselves, in the spirit of a wholesome lesson enforced by positive humiliation.

Since last issue we have learned that a party of "Good Indians" killed a herder and captured fifteen head of cattle at Camp Goodwin, on the 3d. inst.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The telegraph has caught up a rumor to the effect that Minister Sickles has received from the Spanish government and forwarded to Washington, proposals to sell the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States. The reason assigned for this desire to dispose of these Islands is, that in the opinion of the King, the Spanish possessions in the West Indies are rather a source of weakness to the government than otherwise; but the probable real cause is that the Spanish government fears that Cuba may eventually achieve her independence, and that it were better to possess one hundred millions in American cash than hold nominal sway over a few hundred thousand Cubans, imbued with the spirit of independence and liberty, and always ripe for revolution or armed opposition to the requirements of the mother country.

The Spanish claims are to be accepted in partpayment of the designated sum—one hundred millions—so that there is even a probability the sale and purchase may be effected.

POLITICS IN NEW MEXICO.

The New Mexican of March 30th contains a two-column article rallying the republicans to a grand effort to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the party. It fears the influence of existing factions in the republican ranks, and warns its republican readers against the wrangling in high places, which has weakened and defeated the party "in several States hitherto republican." Acknowledging, as follows, the repulsive condition of the party it suports, its avowed political brethren must constitute a rather filthy body. It says:

"There will be abundant temptation to, and opportunity for the exersise of any ntaural tendency to trickery and corrupt practices, and if we send any man to represent us in this Congress in whose career at home anything of this kind has croopped out, will find that he will be powerless to do us any good, and the future will be at the past, fruitless of benefit to us as a Territory."

We take it for granted, from this, that republican representation has proven as great a failure in New Mexico as elsewhere, and we cannot understand why it is that our contemporary will not make up its mind to do as they have done in the several States hitherto republican,"—abandon the ration, sinking hulk.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Senator Sumner opened his speech on the San Domingo annexation scheme, on the 27th ult, by declaring that the plan of annexation was a measure of "violence, and beligerent intervention"—a war without the authority of Congress. President Baez he denounces as a traitor, who owe his elevation to the intervention of the Navy of the United States. Baez has been actuated entirely by pecuniary motives, and for selfish ends proposes to sell the Island of San Domingo. The measure is without the known consent of the people of San Domingo; as much so as is the occupancy of the Presidential chair by the traitor and usurper—retained in power by the menacing guns of American vessels of war. After a lengthy argument, the object of which is to show that our government, throughout, acted without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution, the Speaker concludes as follows:

Mr. President: As I draw to a close, allow me to repeat the deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, and especially at my time of life, has no attraction. But I have been reared in the school of duty, and now, as of old, I can't see wrong without trying to arrest it.

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself entirely to public documents, not traveling out of the record, the dispatches, naval orders and naval reports. These are unimpeachable authorities, and unanswerable cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest, and the whole has the harmony of truth. I present the transgression here. It is not I who speak, but the testimony. Thus stands the case. International law has been violated in two commanding rules—on securing the equality of nations, the other providing against belligerent intervention; which distinctive, fundamental principle of the Constitution, the President—deprived of kingly prerogative—has disgraced. This very kingly prerogative is aiserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Look still further at the facts. We see this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlaying tropical island, with the promise of wealth: that in carrying out the scheme our Republic forcibly maintained a usurper in power.

* * * * * * *

It is a sincere effort on our part, in a spirit of peace to reconcile Hayti and Dominica and establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted, and our Republic will become a worthy example. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort; nor would the smile of Heaven be wanting; and may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good will? "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," and if the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and to the Constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the seas.

The News.

Paris, April 4.—Cluseret has been apointed to the charge of the Ministry of War, and Blanchet and Gerome, Delegates to the Ministry of Justice.

The Communists claim a victory yesterday.

Versailles, April 5.—To-day the Government forces completely defeated the remnant of the Communists' army, taking many thousand prisoners, all their artillery, and destroying their army Vinoy's troops enter Paris to-marrow or Tuesday. The redoubt at Chatillon, held by the insurgents, was captured this morning, with 2,000 prisoners, including Gen. Henry.

Versailles, April 5.—Issey and Vanves are resolutely bombarding Chatillon. The insurgents attacked the bridge at Sevres last night and were again repulsed.

A disturbance at Limoges is reported.

The Commune threatens retaliatory measures regarding prisoners.

A levy has been ordered of all men between 17 and 30 years of age.

Grand Sale

AT

COST!

H. LESINSKY & Co.

MAIN STREET, TUCSON, A. T

Would give notice that we intend selling off our large stock of goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hats and Caps,

Boot and Shoes,

Gents' Clothing,

Ladies' Fancy & Dress Goods,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc,

It being our intention to close out our business at Tucson, we are determined to sell off our stock at cost.

Call and examine our goods and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

We further give notice to persons indebted, to call and settle their accounts, otherwise we will be compelled to hand them over for collection by legal proceedings.

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 2, 1870. tf.

P. B. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge.
Tucson, March 23, '70. tf.

TO LET—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville M. Gary situated on Main street. For particulars apply at the store of Archibald & Wood, tf
ADAM SANDERS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 15..... 1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A party of Indians descended upon the valley of the San Pedro, on Thursday, and killed Mr. Long, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Chapin, and another whose name we have not learned. This news has been received as we go to press.

MINES:—A positive dulness in business during the past four weeks has had a rather wholesome influence upon the spirit of our town, by causing men to search for wealth elsewhere than within its suburbs. Some eight or ten men, all Mexicans, who had been without employment for some time, applied to Mr. Goldberg for means to enable them to prospect for gold at a cañon some 25 miles from Tucson. The desired aid was very generously extended, and on Monday last three of the party came to town to dispose of three ounces of coarse gold, washed from a gulch at the Sierrita.

Their gold was bought by Mr. Goldberg, and no sooner had they obtained the currency than they started again for the diggings, with a goodly stock of provisions and an increased force of hands. There are now more than forty men at work—a party quite sufficient for self-protection—and they are making much more than expenses—from two to seven dollars each, per day.

The success in this direction has influenced parties to seek elsewhere. A party of ten Americans is about to leave for Davis' Cañon, at which place the mines were successfully worked some years since, until Indian depredations necessitated their abandonment. An expedition is also being projected to work the mines of Cañada del Oro.

AN INDIAN RECONSTRUCTED—Z. IN THE ROLE OF A WARRIOR:—On Monday morning, a herd of Juan Elias, while grazing at the Ojo de Agua, about three miles from the Mission of San Xavier, was captured by a band of Indians and hurried off toward the adjacent mountains. The herder having escaped the usual fate of herders in such case made all haste to Tucson and gave notice of what had occurred when a party, consisting of 10 Mexicans and Mr. Zeckendorf immediately started in pursuit. After a brisk ride of five hours they came suddenly upon the Indian sentinel, who had been left to guard the trail and apprize his fellow-braves of the fact, in case he should discover any coming in pursuit. Despite his efforts to escape into the mountains this wily savage was quickly surrounded by Mr. Zeckendorf and three of his Mexican companions—the others being some distance in the rear—and having dropped his bow in the course of his flight sought to defend himself by hurling rocks at his assailants. One of the missiles got some on Z's left side and caused a slight discoloration. But the whipping rod was forced to submit, and the Z condescend to scratch himself at ease until after his chest had been traversed by sixteen shots. The sounds of the strife caused the Indians to abandon the cattle—which were but a short distance in advance—and flee for safety. Four of the cattle had already been killed, and the balance were recaptured and brought back to town. Z. feeling somewhat chagrined at the ignoble means by which the Indian sought to take his life—with a rock!—could not suffer that Apache to live there-after, so he just scalped him, and returned to town on Tuesday evening with the trophy dangling at his girdle. It is needless to state that Z. does not belong to the Society of "Friends," still we admire the friendly manner in which he helped this Indian into eternity.

We receive, almost weekly, accounts of fresh depredations upon the property of the farmers of the Salt River valley, at the hands of the Pima Indians. Strict neutrality adopted now, may have the effect of checking these Indians in their depredations, but we fear that if they be permitted longer to rob and kill with impunity, it will appear that there are three hundred young, restless warriors in the tribe, over whom neither the agent nor chief can exercise any influence. A disposition forcibly, without the striking of a blow, would be quite sufficient to subdue this spirit, and might avert a struggle, to which it seems to be gradually drifting.

ARIZONA CITY.

Under date of April 2, "Pioneer" writes to the San Diego *Union*, from Arizona City, as follows:

To-morrow an election is to be held at this place, for the purpose of incorporating the village of Arizona City. The rival tickets I herewith enclose; many of the names are well known to your citizens.

People's Ticket.		*Civic Ticket*
	For Mayor,	
W. L. Hopkins		Jas. M. Barney
	Councilmen.	
T. J. Finlay		Chas. Baker
Hall Hanlon		Wm. R. Larkin
Wm. R. Larkin		T. J. Finlay
Julius Siebeck		M. Goldbug.
	Assessor,	
Wm. H. Forrest		P. Bradley
	Treasurer.	
J. S. Span.		Hall Hanlon
	City Marshal.	
J. L. Smith		Chas. T. Fox.
	Pound-Keeper.	
G. W. Smith.		G. T. Royce.

The contest bids fair to prove a spirited one. I will forward you the result by the next mail.

Now, it does appear to us that a mistake must have crept into this correspondence—more especially as regards that ticket. From what we know of Arizona City and its inhabitants, (and there are many good citizens among them), we should have thought that the ticket might have been as follows: For Mayor, James M. Barney, of course. For Councilmen, Hooper, Whiting & Co.—including James. M. Barney—the Colorado S. N. Co. and all their Yuma Indian subjects and all their *peons*. For Assessor, A full-blown Yuma, on the part of the Flat-boat "Navigation Co.," and James M. Barny, of course. For Treasurer, James M. Barney, by all means—opposition silenced by a *consideration*. For City Marshal, Woll—James M. Barney. For Pound-Keeper, James M. Barney.

Now, the "eternal fitness of things" would lead us to think that this is the real ticket. Arizona City, if it *is* a mooring place for the "vessels" of the Flat-Boat Navigation Co., is not large enough to afford a mouthful for one-half of *that* ticket; it might make a nice morning repast, though, to satiate the omnivorous appetites of H. W. & Co. and the Col. F. B. Nav. Co. and their aboriginal "shikers"

STEALING "PLAYED OUT":—The officials of Pima county, excepting the supervisors, may be properly represented as an association of "grabbers." We have been informed with regard to all the numerous schemes employed during the past three months for the purpose of manipulating the county treasury, and must say, that for selfishness and barefaced rascality they are nearly if not entirely without parallel. One official writes a couple of pages of foolscap, imagines he has written many more, and presents his bill for $100. Another, a "professional," examines a dead man, discovers that he has died of disease of the system, imparts this piece of information for the edification of the coroner and every other man, and as a compensation for time employed in this scientific research, presents a bill for $50, *approved by the Chief Justice*. Another man presents a bill for $100 and *wants* it audited; he hasn't performed any particular duty during the past three months, but you see, he's an official, and should have a warrant for $100 dollars in addition to other fees amounting to a like sum, at least once every month. The supervisors can't see it in this light, and regardless of the wishes of the Chief Justice, "or any other man," (whose office does not warrant interference in, much less dictation of, county affairs), fix these several accounts to suit themselves, and generally allow about one-fifth of the sum charged, when a bill is, at all, recognized.

Under the skilful management of the present Board of Supervisors, Messrs. Hands, Feeney and Jacobs, the county expenses have undergone a reduction of about fifty per cent.

AN UNIPEN;—The many novel sights to be witnessed in Arizona, but among the most novel which has come under our observation for some weeks, was a Pima Indian who promenaded along Main street, on Wednesday evening, with all the dignity of a major-general. His bare, spindle-shaped legs were terminated by a pair of No. 11 "brogans," a yard, or more, of red flannel, secured to his hair, embellished the rear view, while under shoulder was affixed by some bounder a rap designating the rank of captain of infantry. He seemed quite sensible of the dignity of his rank, and evidently believed himself an object of envy to the crowd of spectators.

We would advise our friend of the *Eco de Sonora* to read again our account of the traffic in Arizona, by which the Apache Indians have procured arms and ammunition. We did not state that the arms were *sold*, nor did we say that they were furnished by the citizens of Tucson. It is not necessary that we repeat or qualify the account already given, as the same is complete within itself, and will so appear to him that understands an account set forth in simple terms.

The Apaches made a raid on the herd of Messrs. Hinds & Hooker, in the "Papago Country" last week, and escaped with twenty head of cattle. Mr. Hooker arrived from the cattle camp on Tuesday, and the balance of his herd is on its way to Tucson, to be distributed to the several posts, in accordance with the requirements of his contract.

A portable steam saw-mill was forwarded by the train of Mr. Appel, to Infantry Camp, on Sunday. Gen. Stoneman, it would appear, is determined that this Camp shall be a fixture, if we may judge from the expense which the delivery of this mill must incur. Army supplies have thus far been delivered there by pack trains; and we have heard it stated that the time which it will require for 100 men to construct a road passable for wagons, will probably exceed six weeks.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited or Consignment.

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, and receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

J. GOLDTREE

Main St., TUCSON, A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

Wines.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

Notice!

FOR SALE—A large assortment of Well-Seasoned PINE LUMBER at 10 and 12½ cents per foot.

Will receive orders for any kind, and deliver at FORTY DAYS' notice.

A. LAZARD.

Tucson, March 6, '71 tf

JNO. ANDERSON,

Conveyancer.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and Instruments drawn up and acknowledged. All kinds of Legal Papers prepared; collections made.

Charges moderate.

Office: First door South of the Governor's mansion.

Tucson, March 4, 1871. tf.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

OCCUPYING TWO BUILDINGS ON

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The buildings are the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

AND

"THE HODGES SALOON"

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary CHICKEN-COOP to those of a CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all excellent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted

☞Webster lay out this side of Palace.☜

Antiquity of the Apache.

The April number of the *Overland Monthly* speaks of the Apache Indian in the following terms:

Six thousand years ago, when, according to the learned and traveled Dr. Mustipastt, Adam was repelling, single-handed, the incursions of the barbarous hordes of western Asia, the Apache had attained to a state of refinement verging closely upon the elegant. ("Hist Ap. Civ.," XLVII, pp 19, 370 et seq.) The lively Greek afterwards surpassed him in the arts, when, stung with envy, the Apache flew to dissipation, gambled away his self-respect, and has now fallen so low as to become a pensioner upon the heirs to the virtues of his successful rival, who have magnanimously burthened themselves with his support, in the style to which he has been accustomed. Great store of nutritious arms and ammunition is annually forwarded to him in United States wagons, and fine edible clothing on the backs of United States soldiers. Comfortable horses and even intoxicating beeves, are despatched to him by United States Quartermasters and Cammissaries of Subsistence, and generous piles of nice fuel are erected by United States engineers, that he may warm his toes withal. Nor does the national charity find only official expression: private enterprise is unceasing in its efforts to amiliorate his unhappy condition. Productive ranches and mines are gracefully yielded up to his cupidity, and invoices of assorted merchandise laid at his feet that he may engage in trade. He is supplied with a comely White matron to his slave, and eke a blooming damsel to his wife. He may decorate his pate with a nice blonde scalp, and in the finest of human skins array his own. There is no happier lot than that of the nation's *protege*, the pampered Apache in Arizona: in all essential felicity it quite excells that of his great father in Washington. But lo! there is one dash of bitter in his cup (which latter, by the way, is deftily fashioned from a baby's tender skull)—his *habitat* is but a sorry *habitat*: an angry wild in which a White Man can not live!

A good but we know not how reliable a story is related of a venerable doctor of the experimental and electric school of medicine. It was one of his rules never to have anything wasted; and therefore when any prescription remained after the patient had died or recovered, he would empty it into a bottle kept for the purpose, that became the receptacle of a heterogeneous compound that science could not analyze. A younger member of the faculty noted this as a very singular fact, and asked him the reason for it. The doctor hesitated a little, and then replied that, though in ordinary cases he knew well what to do, there were instances when all his medical skill failed. At such time it was his custom to resort to the big bottle, and leave Nature and accident to accomplish the cure. "And will you believe it?" said he, "some of my most brilliant successes have resulted from it!"—*Ex.*

A little boy at the Portsmouth Navy yard, son of a naval officer now at sea recently concluded his usual evening prayer with, "O, Lord! Please send dear papa home again, as quick as Uncle Sam will let you."

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine. "Respected Sir: I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

When the elector of Bradenburg, Frederick William, was compelled by Louis the Fourteenth to sign the peace of St. Germain, he exclaimed, throwing away the pen with which he had written his name, in the words of Dicto:

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."
"From my bones shall rise an avenger."

One hundred and ninety-two years have passed since the great elector spoke the prophetic words. They were fulfilled when William, of Hohenzollern, was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the royal palace of France, at Versailles.

A kiss, says a French author, gives more pleasure than anything else in the world. A critic denies the justice of this remark, and declares that the lady must certainly never have experienced the childish rapture of descending the parlor stairs by sliding down the bannisters.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season.

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California Wine and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF — LOUIS ZECKENDORF
Albuquerque N. M. — No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1st, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs
99 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR. which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st, '69 tf.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAM.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps fine liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY

—O—

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor
LESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress

—O—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.
Tucson, Jan. 26, 71.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871. No 15

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

Agency.

L. P. Fisher of San Francisco is the only authorized agent for the ARIZONAN, on the Pacific Coast.

THE OLD CLOCK.

It has ticked with the bell
That a wedding could tell,
It has ticked, keeping time with the song.
It has ticked at the birth,
Of a soul brought to earth,
To battle and grow with the strong

It has ticked through the night
When the small shaded light
Saw the weary, fond watchers above,
With the breath dying fast,
Ere the life-loose was past
Of a parent or child whom they love.

It has ticked to the tread
As they carried the dead
Through the old-fashioned hallway and door,
And it ticked right along
Just as steady and strong
When the funeral service was o'er.

'Tis an honest old hand
With a dingy brass band,
Tracing round the old dial each day;
But it seems to foretell,
With a mystical spell,
How quickly our lives pass away.

'Tis an heir-loom at best,
Looking old with the rest
Of the modern apparel and wear;
With its wondering gaze,
At the present odd ways,
Of the new generation and fare.

There's a problem to solve,
As the hands slow revolve,
Whether modern folks, manners and all,
Are as true and as good,
As the old folks so rude,
Whose hands placed the clock in the hall.

Haytian Greenbacks.

As I stepped ashore at Port-au-Prince I met an orange girl, and asked her the price of her fruit per dozen. She replied, "forty dollars." I made up my mind that unfortunate young woman had escaped from a lunatic asylum, and I noticed a wild look about her eyes as I passed on without saying any thing. But when a miserable, beggarly native took a message across the street for me and demanded only $400, I thought it time to remonstrate, and I refused to give the audacious swindler anything, exprosing my opinion of him in English, which he did not understand. But when I saw a straw hat marked $2,000, a light began to dawn upon me. I held up a five dollar gold piece, and the shop keeper took it, gave me the hat, and then shoveled out about a bushel of dirty little bits of paper, which he said was my "change." Then it was explained to me that the currency of this State was a paper money so depreciated that 500 or 600 gourdes, or dollars, of it are equal only to one dollar in hard money. The island was flooded with it, and it has been so nearly worthless at one time that $10,000 in paper was equivalent to one dollar in gold After I had stuffed all my pockets and my hat with the change I immediately went back and paid the ill-used messenger his $400, with a few hundreds thrown in for having called him names in a language he didn't understand. —*N. Y. Standard.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

Bureau of Mines and Mining Statistics of the Pacific Coast.

Adopted at a Meeting of the Directors held at San Francisco, March 2, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be known as the Bureau of Mines and Mining Statistics of the Pacific coast. The Bureau shall be constituted by the election of one delegate from each county in the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, and such other adjoining States and Territories as may elect to send delegates to the annual convention. The affairs of the Bureau shall be conducted by a Board of seven directors, three of whom may be the legal epresentatives of foreign nations, accredited to the United States, and residents on the Pacific coast.

ART. 2.

The officers of the Bureau shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected from the members of the Board of Directors. The Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Bureau, which shall be held on the second Tuesday in September in each year; and they shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Directors, when elected, shall, within twenty days thereafter, meet and organize by the election of officers of the Bureau for the ensuing year.

ART. 3.

The object of the bureau shall be to establish a source of correct and reliable information to foreign and domestic capitalists, and other persons who may desire to obtain information respecting mines and mining property, and thereby furnish a channel for the investment of capital, and encourage the development and working of valuable mines on the Pacific coast.

ART. 4.

The business of the Bureau shall be conducted by a Board of seven Directors, three of whom may be the legal representatives of foreign nations accredited to the United States and resident on the Pacific coast. And it shall be their duty, when requested so to do, to examine or cause to be examined the title and character of all mining property that may be laid before them for that purpose, and report the same; which report shall be entered upon the books of the Bureau.

ART. 5.

The Board of Directors shall cause books to be opened by the Secretary for the registration of mines, and parties desiring to register mines, shall, over their own signature, properly witnessed, furnish a statement of the locality of the mine or mines, the title to the same, the character of the ore, and the kind of mineral it contains, the number of shares of feet it contains, whether incorporated or not, and if so, where and in what State or Territory, the amount of and kind, if any, of the improvements thereon, the distance from transportation by water or railroad to San Francisco or New York, and such other information as the Board of Directors may require.

ART. 6.

The Board of Directors may hold their meetings as often as the President may deem best for the interests of the Association, Notice thereof shall be given at least ten days previous to such meeting by depositing a written notice addressed to the Directors severally in the post office or express office, *provided*, that upon the written application or request of four members, the President shall call a special meeting, giving not less than five days' notice of time and place.

At any meeting four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 7.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall give the casting vote in case of a tie. He shall also approve and indorse all reports on titles, documents, and examinations of mines and papers relating to mines or mining property, which a majority of the Board of Directors shall have first approved,

He shall also, in conjunction with the Secretary, or other officer, appointed by the Board, employ a mining expert, or mining engineer to examine the locality and mining property and make a report thereon when requested to do so by any party who has caused to be registered in the book kept for that purpose, any mine, or mines, *provided* the party requesting such examination shall deposit a sum of money sufficient to pay the necessary expenses for that purpose, with the Secretary. He shall also approve and countersign all bills, checks or orders drawn on the Treasurer.

ART. 8.

VICE PRESIDENT.

In the absence or inability to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors for any cause, by the President, the Vice President shall be charged with all the duties, and have the same power as the President.

ART. 9.

The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors, and keep a record of their proceedings, in a book provided for that purpose, and also, receive, register, and carefully file and preserve, all copies of titles, records, documents, reports and papers deposited in the Bureau for examination and reference, and enter the name of the party who deposited the same, in a book provided for that purpose.

He shall also keep an accurate account of all moneys paid for registering and filing copies of titles, records, documents and papers in the Bureau, and receipt for the same to the party paying it. He shall also deposit all money with the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall also draw all orders or checks on the Treasurer, entering the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, which with all other books, papers and documents, shall be carefully preserved, and open to the inspection of the Board of Directors at all times during the business hours of the bureau, and he shall perform such other duty as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

ART. 10.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Bureau, and pay them out upon warrants signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President of the Board of Directors.

The Directors may adopt such by-laws and rules for the government of the Bureau as they may deem necessary to the objects and interests of the association. The by laws and rules adopted by the Bureau may be altered, repealed, amended or changed at any meeting by a vote of six of the members of the Board of Directors.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULE 1.—Parties registering mines or mining property, shall be required to furnish the Secretary with a true copy of the record of the mines or mining property, as recorded in the office of the Recorder in the district in which said mining property is located, or of the County Recorder, as the case may be, which shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the Bureau

RULE 2.—Parties desiring mining property examined under the direction of the Board of Directors and a report thereon, shall deposit such sum of money as the Board of Directors may determine to cover all actual expenses of such examination and report, a copy of which shall be furnished, properly certified by the Secretary, to the party or parties making the application, and the original report shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary.

RULE 3.—The Board of Directors shall employ only such persons to examine any mining property as are known as mining experts, or mining engineers, and no report shall be received where it shall be made to appear that the parties making the examination have any interest directly or indirectly in the property examined by them.

RULE 4.—No director of this Bureau shall take part in the examination or adoption of a report thereon upon any mining property in which he may be interested.

RULE 5.—The Board of Directors may fix such fees for registering mining property, as they may deem proper and just,

J. BERTON,
Vice-Consul of France,
President.

C. P. Hutchins, Secretary.

Office No. 729 southwest corner Montgomery and Jackson Sts, San Francisco, Cal.

Partisan Strife in Washington.

The Washington Correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, under date of March 25th, discourses at length upon the differences among the republican members in Congress, and the evident superiority which the democracy throughout the country may gain by taking due advantage of the republican strife. The correspondence concludes as follows:

The leading democrats in Congress are well aware of the fears expressed in certain quarters that the advent of a democratic administration and a ruling majority in the House of Representatives might restore to a great extent the supremacy of the South and involve the Country in a host of complicated and internal troubles. They indignantly disclaim the possibility of any such result, and maintain that the democratic party of to-day is a truly national party. Upon many of the public questions of the day they entertain opinions diametrically opposed to those of the Administration and the republican party, and they think it [illegible] among themselves should be communicated to the country. With this view it is understood that, at the earliest favorable opportunity, Fernando Wood, who has carefully considered the matter, will present a resolution in the House of Representatives declaring that it is the duty of Congress—

First—To provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard.

Second—To provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditures in all the departments of the government.

Third—To abolish all sinecure offices and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies.

Fourth—To restore to the people of the States and their local governments the rights originally possessed by them under the constitution,

Fifth—To abolish governmental paper money and to restore the only constitutional currency—gold and silver.

Sixth—To reduce the army to a peace footing and abolish a system recently established of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties.

Seventh—To provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of people are subordinated to government influence and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that department.

Eighth—To prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will.

Ninth—To bring the President and his Cabinet advisers directly under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions and alike with others subject to its penalties.

Tenth—To restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contentment, which can only be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference and a recognition of their equal rights including self government and political equality with the other States and people of the Union.

Eleventh—To revive American commerce.

Twelfth—To restore American credit.

Thirteenth—To reinaugurate American republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and

Fourteenth—To aid, by all proper, legal and constitutional authority, in the full development of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the country.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 22,..... 1871.

THE PAPAGOS.

While the people of Arizona are untiring in their efforts to awaken the government to a sense of duty with regard to the protection of its citizens against the inroads of hostile Indians, we are not, as Eastern hypocrites suppose, or at least affect to believe, foes of the Indian race. On the contrary, the people of this frontier, from having had ample opportunity to observe the different characteristics of the different tribes, have been schooled to discreminate between the worthy and the unworthy of the aboriginal race, and have never in any instance, presented the various tribes of Arizona Indians in the same category. Regarding the inate murderous propensities of the Quaker idol, the Apache, the whole country should, by this time, be satisfied; so we will now turn attention to a tribe living in the midst of those untamable demons, pursuing the arts of peace, and, as an example of industry, worthy of imitation by hundreds of the caucasian race in Arizona. This is the Papago tribe; and it is mortifying to observe the sad neglect, by government, of these good, industrious people, on the one hand, and the pampering of the accursed Apache on the other.

If the government can afford to feed three or four thousand Apaches at the military reservations in Arizona, the better to enable them to desolate the country, it is only fair to suppose that good, industrious Indians in actual want, should likewise obtain succor. For two successive seasons the crops planted by the Papagos have failed from want of rain, and the prospects of an abundant crop at present are far from encouraging. Notwithstanding these successive disappointments, involving want and, in many cases, extreme suffering, these Indians, with the best opportunities to rob and steal, have never been knows to unlawfully appropriate one single dollar's worth of property belonging to any settler. Unlike the Apaches, the men are ever ready to labor with the axe, the sickle, or the hoe, while the women manufacture coarse earthenware, which they carry to market, upon their heads, a distance of nine miles, or gather hay and carry it in like manner, a distance of three, and even five miles. And these are the people who are left to the mercy of circumstances—often the most unfavorable—while "Bread for the Apache!" is the cry sent forth to Congress and the Departments by that ignorant, hypocritical mob known the Board of Indian Commissioners, when its attention happens to be directed toward the Indians of Arizona.

Now, it only remains for the government to pursue a lawful, consistent course, in treating with the Indians of Arizona; and that course is to encourage the peaceful and industrious, and punish the murderer and brigand. Therefore, let the Papagos have bread from the hands of *honest* and honorable Agents, and let the Apaches have bullets from the rifles of about 4,000 troops. Such course will settle the Indian trouble in Arizona, and, at the same time, show to all Indians that industry is appreciated by the White man.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

S. W., a few weeks since wrote a communication to the San Diego *Union* in which he stated that the lands in the neighborhood of Gila Bend "have been surveyed and are now subject to entry by preemption." T. F. W. writes from Tucson under date of April 5, and declares that S. W. F. is in error; and that no one "may be misled and put to unnecessary trouble by such a statement," makes the following quotation from the "Circular from the General Land Office," for the guidance of the public:

"Where settlements are made on *unsurveyed* lands, settlers are required, within three months after the date of receipt at the District Land Office of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, to file their Declaratory Statement with the Register of the proper Land office, and thereafter to make proof and payment for the tract within eighteen months from the expiration of said three months."

T. F. W. having thus shaped his argument concludes as follows:

Now there is a large amount of work to be done which it is unnecessary to detail, after the surveys are made, and considerable time in consequence consumed, in the present instance probably months, before the Register receives the "approved plats," and when he does receive them the settlers will be notified by him, through an advertisement, that such is the case, and that the land is open to preemption.

GRANT AND THE N. Y. HERALD.

Up to the present time Grant's administration has had a powerful advocate in the New York *Herald*. For some reason which has never been satisfactorily explained that most prominent journal has hitherto endorsed every act of this most stupid and shamefully ignorant man that ever occupied the Presidential chair Sumner's speech has, however, turned the tables on Grant, and so completely has the work been accomplished that even the *Herald* is obliged to admit Grant's ignorance, and the lawlessness of his course in the San Domingo annexation scheme, before venturing anything in the spirit of an apology. It says, referring to senator Sumner in his speech:

He proves by incontrovertible evidence—and that taken mostly from the official acts and records of the government that the president has, in the language of the resolution, without excuse or apology for interference, resorted to beligerent intervention and acts of war on the coasts of the island of St. Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, and that this was unauthorized violence, utterly without support in that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the constitution of the United States. In fact Mr. Sumner makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President Johnson. There need be no fear that General Grant will be impeached, however, except in a political sense, and no one desires to see him brought to trial in any other way; for his errors, grave as they may have been, arise from his ignorance of public affairs, his military education and the mischievous influences around him, more than from lack of patriotism or desire to be a usurper.

We have been disposed to sustain General Grant on account of the services he rendered the country in the war, and believing he was honest, having hope at the same time that with experience he would show some capacity for statesmanship; but he has failed and we see little else but blunders both in our domestic and foreign affairs. Public sentiment in every direction, and even in New England, the stronghold of radical republicanism, is turning against him. At the very time the tide of public opinion was thus turning, as clearly shown by the elections, the President quarrelled and attempted to whip into his measure Mr. Sumner, the foremost man in the Senate and one of the oldest and most efficient men that built up the party which put him in the White House. We see the immediate result, though we have not yet seen all the consequences of this mistake. Then look at the wretched failure of the administration policy toward the South. The people of that section showed such a ready disposition to repair the damages of the war, and to make the best of the astounding social, political and industrial revolution they had passed through, that within a year or two they raised again hundreds of millions worth of surplus produce. Their peaceful industry and energy under such circumstances were astonishing and called forth the admiration of the world. But the administration kept its heavy hand still on this people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose. Whatever Ku Klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt they are greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the administration and the radical party. If we look at the financial administration and measures of the government we see nothing but blunders; no statesmanship, and every act directed to the one end of sustaining the New England policy of protection. The whole financial policy has been contracted, sectional, to favor the few and to burden the many. General Grant's administration through all its course is now weighed in the balance and is found *wanting*. Though the masses of our people are conservative and slow they are fast coming to this conclusion.

The London *Mining Journal* of March 11th has come to hand and contains the following flattering notice of the silver mining region in Grant County, N. M:

"The diamond fields of Africa are not more inspiring to correspondents than the silver fields of the West. A miner at Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico, writes of "fields" of almost incredible richness. The quatz is shown to yield on average $300 a ton, and this with imperfect mechanical, crushing and washing contrivances. The mines themselves, in the neighborhood of Silver City and for hundreds of miles surrounding, are the richest and capable of being made the most prolific in the world. Aside from the silver ore and quartz proper, which run through an immense stretch of what is described as silver hills, there are vast beds of chloride of silver covering the plains, yielding the handsome return of $20,000 to the ton. Their extent, as far as prospected, embraces two square miles, containing untold millions of dollars, which, when taken out by capitalists, will make this Territory the richest and liveliest in the Union. It far exceeds anything ever seen at White Pine or any other locality. Experienced miners pronounce it the richest ore ever discovered; besides, there is an abundance of water at the foot of these silver hills, in a beautiful valley, called Silver Flat—Valley. Wood is plentiful, and altogether it is destined to astonish the world within the next year.

The Indian difficulty has, of late assumed such an active character that we have space for but little else than a faithful recital of the occurences in this direction, which have come to our knowledge since last issue. Although we deeply regret to loss of our many valuable citizens who have recently been struck down by the treacherous savage, yet it is a rare gratification to feel that the avenging hand has also been at work, and that a single week has rid the Territory of some fifty barbarous, hortile savages.

PROSPECTIVE.

R. M. Corwine grows eloquent over the prospective good things in store for the whole country, but particularly for the great South-West, which are to be hauled forth by the operation of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Here is the manner in which he has stolen a march into the future:

1. It affords assurances of the opening to civilization of the wide and uninhabited plains of Texas, Arizona and Southern California, rich in the fertility of their soil, the wealth of their mineral products, and the salubrity of their climate; but which, owing to the depredation of the wild Indian, and their remoteness from the confines of civilization, are nearly lost to us.

2. It will bring those rich Northern States of Mexico, lying immediately south of the line of this road, within the influence of our political institution, and pour their rapidly accumulated wealth into our own country. It is not difficult to look forward a few years and anticipate the national and political advantages which must flow from this agency, not only as affecting this country, but also that of those Mexican States. They will be conquered, not by arms, but by the great moral egency of this transcontinental railway.

3. But viewed as the last crowing act of reconstruction, it lifts this enterprise high above every other, and invests it with the deepest interest to our country. It will bring the sundered portions of the country nearer together, not only in their material interests, but their social and political ties. It will make us all neighbors, drawing us closer together, and enabling us to know and appreciate each other. Commerce, with its handmaid, religion, will dissipate the clouds and pour their benign influence into the hearts, and elevate the nature of men. The strife in the future will be, which shall do the most for the good of our race.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Comm'n

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞ No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment. ☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment.

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice!

The undersigned having purchased the real estate heretofore known as "Oury's Ranch," situated on the Rillito, do hereby warn the public against trespassing upon the same. Any person or persons who shall remove timber or other property from the said rancho without having first obtained the consent of the owners shall be held strictly responsible for so trespassing.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

SENSIBLE PROCEEDINGS.

Grand Sale

AT

COST!

H. LESINSKY & C°

MAIN STREET, TUCSON, A. T.

Would give notice that we intend selling off our large stock of goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Clothing,

Ladies' Fancy & Dress Goods,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc,

It being our intention to close out our business at Tucson, we are determined to sell off our stock at cost.

Call and examine our goods and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

We further give notice to persons indebted, to call and settle their accounts, otherwise we will be compelled to hand them over for collection by legal proceedings.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

J. GOLD'TREE

Main St., TUCSON A.T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Bran
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

JNO. ANDERSON,

Conveyancer.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and greements drawn up and acknowledged. All inds of Legal Papers prepared; collections made.

Charge moderate.

Office: First door South of the Governor's mansion.

Tucson, March 4, 1871. tf.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON A. T.

P. B. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge.

Tucson, March 23, '70. tf.

TO LET—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville H. Oury situated on Main street. For particulars apply at the store of Archibald & Wood, to

ADAM SANDERS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 22..... 1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Massacre of the San Pedro Settlers.

A Mail Captured.

A WOMAN MURDERED AT CAMP GRANT.

Thirty-two Indians Killed and two Prisoners taken by Captain Moore.

A FIGHT WITH CACHISE.

We mentioned last week the circumstance of the murder of Mr. Long, Mr. McKenzie Mr. Chapin and another, by Indians, in the valley of the San Pedro, on Thursday, the 13th inst. The news of this calamity arrived at too late an hour to admit of a record of the particulars, which, however, would have been unimportant in themselves. It is enough to state that they, the last members of a thriving community which a few years ago occupied the valley of the San Pedro, were cruelly murdered by Indians: their homes now lie desolate, and the Apache holds sway over this entire valley, which, for nearly ten years has been owned and cultivated by the bravest and best of Arizona's pioneers. But the bloody record of last week did not end here. On Friday morning the mail for the Rio Grande was captured by Indians about twelve miles east of the San Pedro river. The news of this depredation was received on Saturday, when troops were despatched to the spot, where they discovered the mail buggy, at a short distance from the road, and the mail matter torn into fragments and scattered to the wind. The Indians had carried off the mail sacks after destroying their contents. After a brief search they discovered the body of the driver, Mark Revelin, (better known as "Brigham"), which was literally cut into small pieces. The mail was so entirely destroyed that it was deemed useless to collect the shattered fragments that remained.

Following this came the tidings from Camp Grant, on Sunday morning, that an Indian had crawled into a tent, about the middle of the week, and murdered a woman—a laundress of one of the companies stationed there.

Although the sacrifice of the whole Apache race would not compensate for the murder of one civilized human being, still it is gratifying to contemplate the *contra* page of this account, which shows that the same has been more than balanced, through the ability, devotion and energy of Capt. Moore and his company, "F" Third Cavalry.

This command left Tucson on the 12th of March, and reached McDowell about the 1st inst., without meeting with any adventure worthy of record. The Captain having replenished his stock of provisions, started thence for the home of the Apache, east of the Verde river, and after a journey of five or six days, discovered a small rancheria, near the Apache mountains. This he attacked about dusk, in the evening, killing three of its inmates and taking two prisoners. Using his prisoners as guides he started immediately for a large encampment, which they stated was some thirty miles distant, in order to secure a position and be in readiness to make the attack about daybreak. His guides proved faithful, and day light found him with 15 men, within thirty yards of the rancheria, the balance of his force in action, some fifteen others, having been posted at several passes by which it seemed probable the Indians would endeavor to escape. This was evidently the camp of a war party, as it contained neither squaw nor child. Matters continued in this condition until the Apaches commenced to crawl out of their huts, when the troops opened fire and rushed into the encampment. The Indians scattered and fled in every direction, receiving volley after volley, from the detachments posted in the several ravines. The rancheria consisted of more than 100 warriors, out of which 32 were killed during the engagement. The wounded, judging from the quantity of blood that marked every rock and shrub in their line of escape, will probably exceed the number killed.

Captain Moore returned on Monday, and on Tuesday started forth again—this time to the relief of Capt. Russel, who, with a small force, engaged Cachise with about 150 well-armed, well-drilled warriors, on Sunday, and was repulsed. This fight took place twelve miles from the Crossing of the San Pedro. The Captain had but eighteen men in the engagement, one of whom was killed and one wounded. While the fight was confined to the plain, Cachise rapidly fell back for a distance of five miles, with a loss of fifteen warriors, killed; and it was not until after the Indians had reached the mountains and entrenched themselves among the rocks, that Captain Russell was compelled to retire and send for reinforcements.

A series of fruitless efforts to raise a citizen force of 75 or 100 men, to take the field against the hostile Indians, terminated on Tuesday evening. This movement was inaugurated on Sunday, when a meeting of the citizens was held at Bennett's Hall, to discuss war measures. Without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion with regard to the plan of the prospective campaign, the meeting adjourned till the following evening. On Monday evening the court house was thronged by an anxious crowd, ready and willing to take up arms in the cause, provided animals could be obtained—it being generally conceded that an effort to hunt down Indians, on foot, were worse than useless. After the Apache had been properly scourged by "a few remarks" from several prominent orators, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening, at which time, it was understood, the command would be organized and officers elected. Tuesday evening came, of course; so did the meeting. The election of officers proved to be no simple matter. Worthy ambition impelled each man to vote for himself, or, at least, to believe that he could best command the expedition. After much difficulty a majority of the votes placed Mr. Oury—the only man who did not wish to be captain—in command. But the old obstacle was not yet removed. No animals had been procured, and only $50 could be raised in the whole town to fit out the few men who were pecuniarily unable to fit out themselves. And so the expedition has proven an abortion. In justice to Dr. Lord and Mr. Archibald we would state, that they are the only men in town who refused to give anything toward the expedition. They "would like to see the thing a success; but well—now—really—you see times are—that is—really I don't think I can do anything."

A CITIZEN FORCE UNDER ARMS:—On the persons of several of the Indians killed by the command under Major Kelly, near Silver City, were found "ration tickets" from Camp McRea, which fact has satisfied the citizens of that section that the said Indians were from the reservation at that post. A party of 100 miners accordingly organized themselves into a war party and at last accounts were marching for the reservation to "wipe out" the government pet. We expect lively news from that quarter by next mail. Would it not be well for the citizens of Tucson to give the Camp Grant wards a slight entertainment, to the music of about a hundred double-barreled shot guns. We are positive that such course would produce the best results. Some long-headed diplomatist in Washington would probably influence the proclamation:

"Whereas, It has been made known to me that the Territory of Arizona has rebelled against the Government of the United States," etc., etc.

Well, what of that? Troops will be sent to crush the rebellion; and once here we shall find employment for them in another field.

QUITE SIGNIFICANT:—At the late election in Arizona City 122 votes were cast, and the people of that town claim they are on the increase, numerically. What has become of the balance of the Arizona City voters, who carried that village in November last? There are some three hundred not accounted for! How is this? Have they taken their bows and arrows and "gone a hunting" accompanied by their squaws? How is it, Messrs. Hooper, Whiting & Co.? Please inform the public with regard to this dereliction on the part of your voters.

Orders for the abandonment of Camp Grant have been issued from Department headquarters, and the work of removing the stores thence will commence forthwith. This order we understand, designates Infantry Camp as the post to which the troops and army supplies are to be removed. We sincerely hope that the good results to arise from this change of position may warrant the time, labor and expense incurred in removing, notwithstanding our doubts to the contrary.

A Correction.

TUCSON, April 17th, 1871.

ED. ARIZONAN: In the Overland Monthly for the month of April is an article entitled, "How and why we took Santa Cruz" which asserts that the taking of an unknown Mexican Pueblo on the frontier was the cause of driving the French from the Northern States of Mexico and eventually from the whole Republic: it looks like a badly-constructed pyramid standing upon its apex in a sandy foundation.

The credit of commencing this movement is given to Morales, while it should be divided with Pesqueira the latter of whom deserves the lion's share. While Don Jesus Garcia Morales remained in the northern part of the State of Sonora Don Ignacio Pesqueira with a few cavalry made a forced march from Calabasas to Oposura, thence to Los Bronces to await the arrival of Don Angel Martinez, who had already passed Alamos with his "Machoteros" en route for the upper part of the river. Having joined forces they attacked Hermosillo and were defeated by Tanori; a second attack aided by the troops under the command of Morales resulted so disastrously that the Liberal forces retreated to the eastern side of the Yaqui river, until infantry reinforcements were sent by Corona, under the command of Davalos, to help the Sonoranians. By this time it was known that the French were under orders to leave the State, but the Colonel commanding having received letters from merchants informing him of the third intended attack thought it might be possible to entrap the whole Liberal army, and accordingly marched with all the French troops on Hermosillo—to find that he had arrived too late, and that Pesquiera had gone on to Ures where he defeated the Mexican Imperialists and ended the war. The French Colonel knowing that he would be severely reprimanded by his superior officers for so unauthorized and unsuccessful a movement, blew his brains out and was buried at Hermosillo.

The Colonel Garnier mentioned in the article had long previously left Sonora.

After the battle at Ures Tanori escaped and arrived safely in Guaymas, and might have embarked with the French, but preferred going over to Baja California. While crossing the Gulf in an open boat and extremely sea-sick he was captured by a liberal officer who took him and his companions prisoners. Neither Pesquiera nor Garcia had arrived at Guaymas consequently Martinez was in command He immediately ordered Tanori and his comrades to the burial ground. A file of soldiers were detailed and they were all shot—dying as bravely as only Indians can die when all hope is lost.

Had either Pesquiera or Garcia been present I thoroughly believe their lives would have been spared.

As for Corona's "spark of patriotic ardor taking fire from the torch of Morales" the idea is simply preposterious, as Corona was fighting the imperials before the French landed in Sonora, and he could afford to detach from his spark, eight hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry to prevent the torch of Morales from being extinguished.

Pesqueira is represented as only returning to Sonora after Morales had conquered the State, while on the contrary, he was present at every battle of importance, notwithstanding his continued sickness, and had his horses shot from under him in the attacks on Hermosillo.

I think we must look to the effect produced by the wise heads of a certain city called Washington, D. C., rather than to the taking of a tumble-down adobe village in an unknown part of an unimportant State, to find the reasons why the French left Mexico.

EL COLORADO.

KILLED IN A QUARREL: — Abraham Lion, another of Arizona's "old hands" was killed last week while on his way to Camp Apache, in charge of the herd of Messrs. Hinds & Hooker. It is well known that Mr. Lion was a man of very despotic character, and when vested with authority generally exercised it to an extreme: moreover he was seldom to be found elsewhere than in authority—owing to his fidelity, industry and fine executive ability. In the present case, however, it would appear that he undertook to chastise the wrong man, for the difficulty, the nature of which he have not learned, resulted in his death at the hands of the other.

The weather continues bright and beatiful but unusually cool for April, in Arizona.

Mr P. Kitchen arrived from his ranch at the Potrero, on Wednesday, and brings news of a wholesome victory gained over the Apaches, in Sonora, by a small party of Papagos. The band of Indians that sacked the Tubac Valley and killed L. E. Wooster, some three weeks since, proceeded from the scene of this raid, by way of Mr Kitchen's ranch, into Sonora, carrying with them some 20 or 30 head of Papago horses. A small force of the latter Indians immediately started in pursuit, overtook the Apaches, killed five of their warriors and recovered all the stolen stock together with much of the property taken from the premises of Mr. Wooster.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

OCCUPYING TWO BUILDINGS ON

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The buildings are the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

AND

"THE HODGES SALOON"

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use additum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments all cereals, birds and beasts known to field forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted

Rooster lay out this side of Yuma.

A Remarkable Spring.

A correspondent sends the Journal of Chemistry the following account of a remarkable spring in Texas:

"About sixty miles north of Galena, near the town of Liberty, there is a spring, the water of which is quite acid, similating lemonade, and those who taste it like it so much that they drink it almost immoderately. When you feel hot it is quite delicious; and under any circumstances, whether hot or cold, the drinking of it promotes perspiration, with no unpleasant effect afterward. The spring has no apparent outlet or inlet. It is probably sixty feet across it, and it is covered with a white froth or foam, which on close examination appears like cream tartar on a wine cask. It kills insects. Worms, and other small animals that come near and use it. No fish or other evidence of life is seen within its waters."

Fatalism Illustrated.

A Hardshell Baptist minister, living somewhere on the frontier of Missouri, was in the habit of saying to his family and to his church: "Friends, you need nor take any unusual care of your lives; the day of your death was written a before the foundation of the world, and you cannot alter it." His wife observed when he left on Saturday to meet one of his frontier missionary engagements, that he dressed the flint of his rifle with unusual care, put in dry powder, fresh tow, and took every pains to make sure that the gun would go off in case he came upon an Indian.

It struck her one day as she saw him in the saddle, with rifle on his shoulder, that his conduct contradicted his teachings, and she said to him: "My dear why do you take this rifle with you? If it was written before the foundation of the world that you were to be killed during this trip by an Indian, that rifle won't prevent it; and if you are not to be killed, of course the rifle is unnecessary; so why take it with you at all."

"Yes," he replied, "to be sure, my dear, of course you are all very right, and this is very proper view, but, see here, my dear — now — ready — put this, you & my dear — suppose I should meet an Indian while I am gone, and his time had come and I couldn't cover the with me, what would he do? Yes, my dear, we must all contribute our part toward the fulfillment of the decrees of Providence!"

Two miles from San Buenaventura, at an elevation of five hundred feet from the ocean, the *Press* editor struck "an immense" gas-escape—hot, sulphurous, and slightly smoking — a somewhat awful scene; the nearest thing to a live volcano we have looked upon in North America. For nearly the tenth of a mile along the mountain-front, and one or two hundred feet up and down, all was loose as with volcanic ashes, without a particle of vegetation, warm with internal heat, and emitting at places heated, deadly gas, that made it important for the explorer to keep to windward side, to avoid suffocation.

Six miles further on our editor struck "a solid stratum of sandy asphaltum or asphaltumized sand, in the perpendicular bluff, of from four to nine feet thick, extending three or four miles, from which the sun distils the pure asphaltum, or natural tar, to run down and be swept away by the surging waves of old Ocean.,,

Further on he came upon a "marvelous deposit of musical sand. A mere stop of the foot would often give the sound, though, to be loud, it needed a kick in the sand, or a glancing stroke of a staff. Then a clear, loud, musical sound, on the pitch of G, or second line in the treble clef, was given out, prolonged in an uniform sound as long as the staff was passing through the dry deposit. Hugh Miller gives a lengthy account of a like phenomenon on the shore of one of the western Islands of Scotland, followed by a full account of a much more wonderful exhibition of this strange natural music in connection with a mountain in Arabia."—*Ex.*

Gail Hamilton's declaration that, pecuniary dependence, degrading to men, is not only dignified, but is the only thoroughly dignified condition for women, is quoted all over the country as sound and sensible.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson

P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best **California Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF — LOUIS ZECKENDORF
Albuquerque N. M. — No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage [illegible] favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
TUCSON, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAM.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:o:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps constantly on hand the choicest liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FREE LUNCHES.

ARGENTI & CO.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

—o—

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor.
ESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street

—o—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.

Tucson, Jan. 26, '71. tf.

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. C. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Besilesky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

Notice!

FOR SALE—A large assortment of well Seasoned PINE LUMBER at [illegible] and 12½ cents per foot.

Will receive orders for any kind, and deliver in FORTY DAYS' notice.

A. LAZARD.

Tucson, March 5, '71 tf

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871. No 16

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

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F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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L. P. Fisher of San Francisco is the only authorized agent for the ARIZONAN, on the Pacific Coast.

A SCENE

In the House of Representatives, March 16, 1871.

PLAIN LANGUAGE BY BEN BUTLER.

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain
Our Speaker is peculiar—
Which the same I would rise to explain,

We had a small game,
And Blaine took a hand—
Reconstruction the same—
He did not understand,
But he smiled as he talked to us of it,
A smile that was childlike and bland.

'Twas March the fifteenth,
And quite soft were the skies,
Which it might be inferred
That Blaine was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon Grant
And me in a way I despise.

Yes, the game he had stocked
In a way that I grieve
And my feelings were shocked,
For I could not believe
That one so child-like and simple
Could come in that way to deceive.

But the game that he played
Was right up a tree,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see
'Till at last he put Cox up, and Randall,
Which the same had been turned o'er to me.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S REPLY TO BUTLER.

Which my name it is Blaine,
I don't want to call names,
But I must to begin,
Say just this of Ben Butler!—
That I am convinced he is rather
Well up in the sinfulest games.

And about that small game:—
I did *not* understand,
So I made it my aim,
With the smile that was bland,
To keep my small eyes at their keenest,
On Butler, as he dealt the first hand.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
Benjamin Butler is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain—

CHORUS BY THE DEMOCRATS.

In the scene that did ensue,
We did not take a hand;
And the air it was blue
With the execrations of the band
Composed of the Radical members,
Which was a game they DID understand.

Which is why we remark,
And our language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
Radicalism is peculiar,
Which the same we are free to proclaim.

THE POET'S REFLECTIONS.

Do I sleep; do I dream?
Do I wonder and doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is vision about?
Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Radical party played out?

The Platform which Won.

The following is the platform which removed "the disgrace" from the State of New Hampshire:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, declare their adhesion to certain principles by them hitherto maintained, and which, in victory or defeat, they will never surrender:

1.—The permanent and binding authority of the Constitution over all departments of government and all States of the Union, to the extent of the power therein granted;

2.—The exemption of every State from any interference or control not clearly warranted by the Constitution;

3.—That the interference by the President of the United States with the military power of the Union in elections to overawe the people and control the right of suffrage, is treason to the Constitution;

4.—The right of every State to an equal participation in the government, as guaranted by the Constitution;

5.—The separation and proper independence of the Executive, Legislative and judicial department, as provided by the Constitution;

6.—No privileged classes and no privileged capital;

7.—An honest and economical administration of the Government for the good of the people, and not in the interests of monopolists, thieves and plunderers of the public treasury and the national domain;

8.—That we are in favor of a revenue tariff that raises money for the support of the Federal Government, and are opposed to a protective tariff which taxes the people for the benefit of monopolists;

9.—That we are opposed to the present system of taxation which is based upon an inequality burdensome to the working classes, while the best interests of the country demand that all classes of property should bear equally the burdens of the Government;

10.—That the importation of Chinese coolies, to be held in bondage by monopolizing capitalists at low rates of wages, cannot fail to degrade the dignity of American labor by competition, and introduce into our social system an element which will endanger the peace and well-being of our country;

11.—That we pledge ourselves to the vigorous prosecution of reforms in our own State, the reduction of its expenditure to the lowest practical limit, the elevation of the courts of justice above the influence of any personal or partisan considerations, and the enactment of wholesome laws, which public sentiment will sustain, and public officers be required to enforce;

12.—That we are compelled by profound convictions of their injustice and impolicy, to record our solemn protest against the leading measures of the national Administration, and we pledge all the power with which we may be entrusted to earnest efforts to lessen the expenditures of the Government to reduce and equalize taxation, to hasten the extinction of of the public debt, and by honest legislation to protect the public domain against the rapacity of speculators and robbers, and restore early and cordial union and fraternity to the States and the people of the Republic.

13.—That by thorough organization and concerted action, victory is within the reach of the Democratic party, of this State, and this Convention and action, and to secure, by all honorable means, the election of the candidates this day nominated.

Grant's Silence and His Talk.

A writer in the *Golden Age* gives the following account of President Grant, on both the taciturn and the talkative side:

In short President Grant is both the most taciturn and the loquacious man now a going. There are times when you cannot get a chance for a word out of him. There are times when you cannot geat a chance for a word of yourself. Under the following circumstances President Grant is very apt to be silent.

First, when he has nothing to say, [And this is a difficult and rare merit in man or woman.]

Second when he is still in doubt as to the topic introduced.

Third, when he is not sure of his company.

Fourth, when he dislikes his company.

Under any of these condition he is invincibly speechless; his face wears a discouraging expression; no amount of embarrassment on the part of those who are with him can batray him to take pity on them by anything more than the eloquence of a monosyllable.

But reverse these conditions, and a miraculous, transformation takes place. All his personal friends know that he is a great talker. There is never any animation in his outward manner, but he talks on and on, not in any rattling way but urgently and without intermission, till he has fully uttered himself. And he talks well. An exacting critic, might, indeed, speak of some flaws in the outward costume of his conversation—a certain Western flatness and aridity of tone, a provincial pronunciation, an occasional sin against syntax. But in spite of these, he talks well. He picks up the plain, blunt words of the market and the street; he puts them together tersely; and without an effort, he utters them in a very pithy way. His whole manner is simple and unassuming. He has no verbal ambition. He makes no attempt at shining. He lacks ease, variety and mental agility.

San Diego and San Francisco.

The San Diego *Union* publishes a private letter to the editor, written by a prominent gentleman at San Francisco, from which we copy the following—not very complimentary of the people of San Francisco, in their view of the currency question:

"San Francisco is jealous of the growth of San Diego, and therefore you need expect no sympathy from this quarter. Rely upon yourselves and such assistance as you can obtain from Eastern capital. Eastern capital is the only formidable rival of the un-American capital of San Francisco. Fight it out on this line: Greenbacks—Eastern capital! * * * The *Alta* has, for a long time, been throwing cold water upon every manifestation of feeling in favor of the national currency. This city will never recover until greenbacks shall be the basis of business transactions. Let San Diego take the lead; you will be certain to come out right.

"The trade with China and Japan is looming up. By the last steamer over 13,000 packages of tea were received and sent overland; 45 cars were required to carry it; 6,500 packages went through to New York. Can anyone doubt that with your facilities San Diego will not have a full share of this great trade, when the Texas Pacific Railroad is completed?

"Let your motto then be: Direct trade with the East—currency—Eastern capital. And let a liberal, wise, and far-sighted policy be the substratum of your rising city."

John Logan was long a ferocious poker player, and the smartest hand with a deck of cards in the world, but he has experienced religion and reformed. The following scene occurred some time ago, after he had passed his full period of probation in the Methodist Church:

Enter to John a rather indurated and worn publican and sinner, saying, before company:

"Jack I haint seen you since our game of draw-poker, when you won my little two hundred."

"Sh-h-h-h!" said Logan.

The publican and sinner was mum.

"I have been," said Logan, after an awkward pause, "received into full membership in the M. E. Church, and though I once did play games of chance, I don't do it any more."

"Jack," said the publican and sinner, "why wern't you received into full membership before you bagged my little two hundred?"

Boys and Girls.

Boys and girls are not the same. They are born different and show it while they are infants. The baby-boy is restless and uneasy in its mother's arms. He is never still except when asleep, and even then tumbles from side to side in his crib with sudden flings of arms and legs. When he grows beyond baby-hood he plays differently. Without ever being told of it he instinctively turns away from dolls; lays them aside in indifference, and freely donates them to whatever little girl will have them. He demands balls and bats and drums; he turns down chairs for horses, lays hold on all strings in the house for lines, wants all the little sticks made into whips, mounts lounges and drives four in hand; he asks for guns, and wants you to tell him stories of bears and lions and tigers, and is amused beyond measure at their leaping upon and eating up cows and oxen. The girl-baby is gentle, even from the first, and looks quietly out of the blue eyes, or laughingly out of the dark ones. She takes naturally to her dolls, and never wearies of dressing them and arranging the baby house; she is gentle in her plays, and would be frightened with what would fill her brother with a paroxysm of delight; she loves fairy tale, and will not laugh and ask some absurd question about the babes in the wood, but rather cries over their sorrows.

The sister will smooth pussy and hold her lovingly in her lap, while the brother wants to see if the cat can jump, and when she tries to get out of his undesirable company will detain her by the leg or tail. And these same divergencies of disposition and character perpetuate themselves as the boy or girl grows older. There are some exceptions, it is true some boys have all the taste and gentleness of a feminine nature, and some girls have much that is masculine. I do not regret seeing it in each. The gentle boy will not make any the less noble man because there was so much that was girl-like in his childhood, nor will the girl that was, in her rudeness, often called a boy, be any the less, but perhaps all the more a true and lovely woman.—*Dr. Aikman's Life at Home.*

"The only way," says the Herald "in which the so-called disclosures of Mr Sumner have influenced us in the least is by showing that even New England has become disgusted with the military style of goverment, the only style—it must be admitted—of which General Grant has the faintest idea. As it has ever been the aim of the Herald to faithfully represent the enlightened sentiment of the nation, so it is at the present crisis; and accordingly, the President must excuse us if he can no longer receive our support except he develops some traits of statesmanship of which we have not yet seen even the semblance. We agree with Mr. Sumner that the President has far transcended his power by sending the fleets of the United States to San Domingo for the purpose of coercing the people of that island to annexation, so that he might obtain glory or secure his re-election by that means; nor can we deny that in doing so he is guilty to a certain extent of usurpation. Nay, we will go further, and acknowledge that neither king nor emperor would do himself, his government or the nation over which he rules any credit by pursuing such a course for the purpose of securing new subjects or new territories as that of which the President of this republic may now be regarded as convicted before the world."

Josh Billing thus describes a new agricultural implement, to which he calls the attention of farmers:

John Rogers' revolving, expanding, unceremonious, self-contrakting, self-sharpening, self greasing and self righteous hoss raik is now and forever offered to a generous publik. This raik iz az eazy to keep in repair az a hitching-post, and will raik up a paper of pins sowed broadkast in a ten aker lot of wheat stubbles. These raiks can be used in Winter for a hen roost, or be sawed up on stove wood for the kitchen fire. No farmer or good moral karakter should be without this raik, even if he has to steal one.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 29,..... 1871.

VALEDICTORY.

The custom of publishing a "Valedictory," to mark the time at which a newspaper ceases to exist, or the period at which an editor severs his connection with the journal over which he has presided, is so rigidly adhered to by the newspaper fraternity that it would almost appear a breach of courtesy, if not of law, for an editor and publisher to close up his establishment as though it had been a "gin mill" or a "whisky shop"—without a word, at parting, to those whom, for years, he has sought to amuse and edify.

Holding this view of the matter, then, and having reached a point at which I am fully prepared to bid an affectionate adieu to journalism, at Tucson, nought remains for me but to conform to custom, by a few appropriate remarks under this head:

During the two years that the ARIZONAN has been under my charge its career has been one continued struggle against pending dissolution. Its former lives, at intervals during a term of eight years, were of a like precarious character; and it has been left for me to write its fourth valedictory at the close of its most brilliant career. With this number I cease the publication of the ARIZONAN, and feel that I bid good-bye to an amusing companion, if not to a friend.

Having taken a fearless stand in the cause of right and justice whenever a question of public interest arose, I could not, and did not at any time, expect or receive the support of men who struggle for personal aggrandizement alone; but the support of all who study the interests of this Territory and have sought to make it their home, has been freely accorded to me.

Whatever my future relations with Arizona, I shall always look back upon my past without a single regret because of any part I may have taken in its affairs. It is true that I have spoken harshly of men upon more than one occasion; but never have I assailed the private character of any man, unless when it happened to be inseparable from his public acts, and therefore justly and without distinct malice.

Having, through the course of a sojournment of more than five years in Arizona, encountered a few of its dangers and many of its hardships, I believe I am entitled to fellowship with its hardy and courageous pioneers—a bond which will constitute the most highly-prized memento that it may be my lot to bear to other scenes.

If through my exertions a single want or necessity of the struggling pioneers, who have so bravely striven to build up a commonwealth in the midst of a wilderness infested by savage foes, has been supplied, I am amply recompensed.

With a kindly feeling toward all, I return my grateful thanks to many who have proven themselves my earnest friends, and to all the readers of the ARIZONAN I bid a friendly ADIEU.

P. W. DOONER.

A strange genius, but a genius notwithstanding, is Robert Sinnickson of the *Moonly Voice*. His "Man-from Nation" theory, is one of the strangest moral theories ever propounded and at the same time duly sustained by argument based on Nature's laws. It contends that the elements of perpetual harmony in a government, exist in mankind but not in either sex, alone. A proper admixture of masculineness and feminity in the governing power, through their mutually counteracting influences must produce harmony. Like many men before him who dared to lay new and strange theories before a people not yet sufficiently advanced to receive or understand them, Mr. Sinnickson was compelled to spend a few months in a lunatic asylum. To the careful reader, however, his writings would indicate a powerful intellect and reasoning capacity rather than derangement, while the ordinary reader will pronounce him a lunatic before having read a dozen lines.

If it were possible to be done, we would recommend to the republican convention to meet at Santa Fe, to nominate Hon. R. C McCormick delegate from Arizona to represent us in Congress.—Las Cruces *Borderer*.

You can have the selfish, unprincipled, corrupt little carpet-bagger, *Borderer*; and we assure you beforehand that you will have a filthy bargain. To do the *people* of this Territory an injustice, though, when you say that he is their delegate in Congress. Perhaps you are not aware that he was elected by the Yuma Indians and squaws acting under the direction of their white chiefs at Arizona City.

Friend *Eco de Sonora*, when will you learn to translate us correctly? We did not say that "consul Willard has remitted" to the American minister at the City of Mexico, the details of the Mission Camp murder; but we *did* say that the details of said murder were forwarded to said American minister by the authorities in Washington. *Sabe?*

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

We are indebted to the Board of Indian Commissioners for its compliments and a copy of its "Second Annual Report."

This Report is a most extraordinary production; and it matters not how great our confidence in the institutions of this country, or how infinite our respect for the wisdom of those appointed to superintend the workings of its several departments, we cannot conceal our candid belief that this report could never have been sent forth by serious and disinterested men. That anything so supremely absurd, so wretchedly false, so barren of any recommendation destined to forward its purported aim, should influence a single individual occupying a high place, much less the action of Congress, is a disgrace to the age in which we live.

We speak, however, only with regard to the recommendations set forth in the consideration of Indian affairs in Arizona. Of these only can we judge from a persona knowledge of the facts, obtained through years of experience here: but if these may be taken as a criterion by which to draw conclusions with regard to others, then the entire work is one grand burlesque. We here reproduce one recommendation, and dear Arizonans remember as you read it that the same was submitted, in a spirit of apparent sincerity, first by the Hon. Sec'y of the Board of Indian Commissioners, yclept Vincent Colyer, to the the Department of the Interior; thence by Hon. C. Delano to the President; thence by His Excellency Ulysses to the House of Representatives:

"Remembering the great good which resulted from the visit of Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs to the East last year, and considering the loss of life and expense which the war with the Apaches has cost, on the 7th of January the Secretary of the Board addressed a letter to the President, submitting to his consideration the question whether it would not be wise and economical to invite Cachise and other Apache chiefs to visit Washington. This suggestion received the approval of the Honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and was by the President promptly submitted to Congress."

A tissue of misrepresentation interwoven with nonsense and ignorance, finds the commissioners at the end of their report, the first clause of which concluding part is as follows:

"*In conclusion the commissioners feel that* the government and people of this country have abundant evidence of the overruling goodness of God in awakening a general public sentiment in behalf of the Indian, in averting a border war, promoting peace, inspiring just legislation, and opening the way for educating, civilizing, and christianizing the Indians of this land."

And now, we ask, in all sincerity, is not this at least disgraceful: Colyer and his associates chanting this trash, and making capital out of the blood of three hundred pioneers annually murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona and Western New Mexico?

"The overruling goodness of God in awakening a general public sentiment in favor of the Indian!" Yes, believing in His goodness we should expect to see Him hurl thee Vincent, cold-blooded hypocrite and virtual murderer of a thousand men of thy race, to a doom commensurate with the magnitude of thy infamy.

Horrible.

The *Borderer* says of the Indians recently killed by the command under Captain Russell:

Not only were this band of murderers on their way home for more rations from the government, but carrying with them the trophies of their successful raid.

The tresses of a young and accomplished lady, recently married, adorned the filthy trappings of one of these fiends in human shape; clotted with gore from her beautiful throat, while this incarnate fiend was exultingly tearing her head from her body. And who was she? A daughter of some poor and illiterate and despised backwoodsman? No, the child or an army officer who was not long since stationed in this Territory.

The child of one who is giving his life to serve the best government the world ever saw, a government that refuses protection to its own citizens, while at the same time it orders its naval force to protect a nigger usurper, and hold him in San Domingo.

The *Miner* pays us the following nice compliment, and everybody else says so too:

"Dooner's *Arizonan* is now a first-rate little sheet, and is steadily gaining friends and subscribers."

THAT LETTER.

The *Citizen* of last week contains a letter from Colonel Green, the officer in command of Camp Apache, from which it would appear that that gentleman is aiming at distinction as as noisy detractor, pursuant to his failure to arrive at eminence through his diplomatic talent or his military tactics. For having exposed the infamous traffic which he has been conducting with the Indians at his post he regards Arizona editors as "blackguards;" but we will pay no attention to this, as we are assured by a gentleman who ought to know, that the whisky at Camp Apache is a most deadly drug; common sense, too, will lead one to the conclusion that the "outsider" who will undertake to annihilate an editor, through the public print, is either a fool or a madman—naturally, or from the demoralizing influence of excesses.

We believed, and still believe, that Col. Green, in issuing arms and ammunition to the Indians at Camp Apache, acted from ignorance rather than from a desire to enable his Indians to depredate successfully. Even tho' he has been pleased to state that "the people of this Territory are either liars or d—d scoundrels and fools," we do not think that the man is so base and wicked as to fraternize with the Apache, against those whom it is his duty to protect and defend—notwithstanding appearances to the contrary. He denies having authorized the issue of arms and ammunition to the Indians, as represented; the denial is useless, absurd, void. We have the affidavits of several men to show that arms and ammunition were issued in large quantities—so large, in fact, that the receivers carried on, and for aught we know still carry on, a profitable business in disposing of Colonel Green's bounty to all the avowedly hostile Indians in the neighborhood. This, we have stated, has been attested by affidavit, and the names of two of the deponents are Mariano Samaniego and Francisco Grijalbo. There are, we have no doubt, even now in Tucson, half a dozen men who can certify to this and much more. As to the Colonel's "views of Arizona," or his estimate of the social value of "Arizona Editors," neither is worthy of much respect, if we may be permitted to draw our conclusions from the delicate (?) article to which he has affixed his name.

Before concluding this article we would remark, for the special benefit of the Colonel, that it is an unwise course for a military officer to sheath his sword, and take up an untrained pen to make war upon the citizens among whom he lives. There is much respect to be forfeited, and nothing save a full measure of ridicule to be gained by such a course.

We have ever been disposed to do full justice to the military in Arizona; but our duty as a journalist is imperative, and cannot suffer even a military *outrage to go unnoticed*.

The same fellow-feeling that influenced McCormick to introduce that Buffalo Bill in Congress, has worked upon his bovine nature so strongly that, we understand, he now contemplates, introducing another bill to provide that no locomotive passing through the buffalo country shall carry a cow-catcher. Nature must certainly have intended that man for a cow-boy.

Tucson has *not*, in many years, witnessed a stagnation in business so complete as that now existing. The resources of the whole country are being gradually cut off by Indian hostility, and scores who have heretofore found lucrative employment at cultivating land in the surrounding valleys, have either found their graves there, or abandoned the Territory. To the few who remain we would say: cling to your homes and watch well, a little while longer; the millennium is nearly at hand; the railroad must be constructed.

The following news from Prescott and vicinity we received on Wednesday via San Diego. The correspondence from which we clip was written at Arizona City under date of April 16th:

I regret to have to send you the bad news of the murder of Mr. Edward Bowers, and wounding of his wife, between Skull Valley and Prescott. We have only the bare fact as yet; no particulars.

Mr. Murphy, just down from Salt River, informs us also of the murder of six persons during the past eight days, on the road from here to Tucson; two men and a woman near Salt River, and the others on the road beyond Gila Bend. These horrors are becoming so frequent of late that a trip to Tucson is a matter of serious consideration.

CONGRESS AND THE SOUTH.

From the character of the recent debate in the Senate, over measures for the prevention of alleged outrages in the Southern States, it must appear evident to every fair-thinking man, that prejudice and partisan fanaticism combined, constitute that spirit in the republican members, which has actuated them to proceed to the consideration of extreme measures, in providing what they are pleased to term "proper legislation" for the Southern States. But prejudice cannot exist in the national legislative body. No, and an Army officer cannot tell a lie—because he is, according to "Regulations," *supposed* to be a man of veracity.

In this debate Senator Sherman led off by offering a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill "which will enable the President and the Courts of the United States to execute the laws, punish such organized violence, and secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed to them." Such was the initial step toward the adoption of the infamous Ku Klux Bill, which tramples down State sovereignty and overrides the Constitution.

Then came the evidence which, he claimed, rendered this action necessary: five or six cases of robbery and a few cases of murder extending back perhaps three months, or perhaps three years—the reader must determine, as dates are shrewdly suppressed, unless in one case cited, which took place in 1869. (The criminal calendar of New York city will show a state of things infinitely more terrible.) With this startling (?) evidence before him then, the Senator sees the country struggling in the clutch of civil war; sees it striding onward to anarchy, and finally to despotism. He sees the rebel flag again flaunting in his face, and the national banner rent into fragments by savage Southern men: it is evident that he sees aright, as five cases of murder have been recorded in four States during a term of three years.

But the speech of Senator Blair, on the 4th, divested the Southern difficulties of all that hideous poetry in which they were clothed by him of Ohio. But conviction was not sought by the radicals; the Ku Klux Bill was a foregone conclusion of the majority. "Mr. Blair quoted from the debates in Congress, when the fourteenth amendment was under consideration, to show the construction placed upon it by its authors and supporters, and hold that it was plainly laid down at the time that the only power of legislation which Congress had under it was to prevent any violation of its provisions under color of State law. This dangerous power, which is now to be assumed by Congress, may, and doubtless will, be exercised at some future day by some other party upon wealthy communities in the North. The design now of this legislation was to carry out the design of that remorseless set of scoundrels, the carpet-baggers and their aiders and abetters, and to continue General Grant perpetually in power."

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the Court House in the town of Tucson, on Wednesday the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, for the election of Municipal Officers for the village of Tucson, A. T., to elect the following officers, to wit:

A Mayor, four Councilmen, one Marshal, one Assessor, one Treasurer, one Recorder, and one Pound-Master.

Polls to open at 10 o'clock a. m., and close at 4 o'clock, p. m.

SIDNEY R. DELONG,
SAMUEL HUGHES,
JNO ANDERSON,
} Inspectors.

Tucson, A. T., April 25, 1871. a26t3.

STEVENS HOUSE RESTAURANT.

NOTICE! On and after May 1st I will serve board in first-class style, at the above-named Restaurant, at the reasonable price of $10.00 per week, or 75 cents per meal served in the dining room. All meals sent out of the house will be charged at one dollar.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. TOM. M'CARTHY.

April 27, '71. tf.

JNO. ANDERSON,

Conveyancer.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and agreements drawn up and acknowledged. All kinds of Legal Papers prepared; collections made.

Charges moderate.

Office: First door South of the Governor's mansion.

Tucson, March 4, 1871. tf.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Citizens Aroused.

The people of Arizona have long remained passive. Gen. Stoneman does not deny that it is by his order arms and ammunition have been issued to the Indians at Camp Apache a hundred proofs can be brought forth to show that these same supplies have been turned with deadly effect against the settlers and travelers throughout this Territory. The recent massacre on the San Pedro Valley there can be no doubt, was with the knowledge and aid of the Indians at Camp Grant.

And still the Indians receive their rations of powder and lead at Camp Apache, and at Camp Grant whatever of arms or ammunition they can barter for or steal. Hence the work of devastation continues. But how long will it continue? Until the people of the Territory shall have broken up those Indian supply depots—and measures for execution of this project will be inaugurated before many weeks shall have passed.

Last Sunday was about the most disagreeable day of the season. "Storm and darkness ye[a]r wondrous strong," but on Sunday last yea[r] we not, by any means, "lovely in your aspect;" for a cloud of dust swept along by a chill gale is not particularly calculated to inspire poetry.

OFF AGAIN:—Lieutenant Cushing started out on the warpath last Wednesday. The Lieutenant believes that he has discovered a nest of Apaches, or at least, a retreat where the Apaches have hitherto enjoyed liberty of speech and freedom of action—in a spot where the foot of White man has never trod. We hope he may succeed in desecrating the sanctity of that den and leave at least a hundred Apache skulls as a monument to the desecration.

A SUSPICIOUS MEASURE:—A detachment of twenty soldiers, pursuant to orders from Department headquarters, left on Monday for Gila Bend, for the purpose of protecting the U. S. mail from hostile Indians at that point. The order instructs the corporal in charge, to accompany the mail, from California, through a certain dangerous cañon, to meet the westward bound mail at the south of said cañon and return again escorting it to Gila Bend. This arrangement will secure the safety of both mails at the only spot on the route regarded as dangerous.

No news has yet been received from the citizen force which left Silver City with the intention of breaking up the Indian reservation at Camp McRea.

CAPT. MOORE, with his company, returned from San Pedro on Monday, whither he had been at the call of Capt. Russel, as stated in our last issue. He reached the scene of the encounter of the previous day to find that the Indians had already fled from the neighborhood, toward the Dragoon Mountains.

NEWS was brought to town on Monday of an unfortunate incident which has taken a clever, energetic officer off the line of duty for a time—perhaps for all time. Immediately after his engagement with Cachise, on the 4th, Capt. Russell, while on his way to the San Pedro, was suddenly stricken down of paralysis. The command immediately pushed forward to Camp Bowie, where, by last accounts, the Captain was lying in a state of utter helplessness.

"BUSTED":—The firm of Bickers & Alling has exploded, and the "pardners" have separated. Mr. Bickers started for the Gila on Thursday and will open business there; Mr. Alling will proceed to Yuma and establish himself at that point.

The Western mail due on Tuesday arrived nearly a day behind time. The delay was occasioned by the inundation of the country along the Gila river.

Among the Indians killed by Captain Moore in his fight at the Apache Mountains, was the notorious Chief Azul who planned the expedition which resulted in the murder of Mr. Kennedy and and Mr. Israal nearly a year ago.

The Messrs. Kelsy returned from a prolonged prospecting expedition, toward the Colorado mountains, on Monday. They discovered not another gold mine, and brought back with them specimens of the rock.

Dedicated, without permission, to him that has said of Arizona Editors: "I consider as blackguards:"

At one of the parties to which Hood, on account of his genial wit was invited, he happened to be seated opposite an extremely venerable and fine looking man with a remarkably well formed head and intellectual forehead; as the dinner progressed and the wine circulated, H., unable to restrain himself, commenced firing off his squibs, "bon mots" and witty repartees, setting the table in a roar, with the single exception of his reserved "vis a vis" who at each succeeding laugh seemed to become more and more thoughtful. Hood noticing the intensity of the man's gaze and his utter indifference to the best jokes, became nervous and silent; thinking probably that his opposite neighbor was a second Newton, Faraday or Darwin cogitating on the laws of gravitation, or the combining quantities in chemistry, or the origen of species. While in this state of doubt and utterly silent some apple dumplings were brought to the table. Immediately the silent guest became excited, his eyes sparkled as he looked at the newly-arrived dish, and, addressing Hood, said, "What's them?" Apple dumplings responded Hood. "Ah" exclaimed reticence "them's the chaps for me."

"Now, you see," said Hood, "while he remained silent I looked upon him with respect; but as soon as he opened his mouth I knew what a fool he was."

WILL ARIZONA BE ABANDONED?

We copy the following article, upon the proposed abandonment of Arizona, from the Las Cruces *Borderer*. We have, for some time, been cognizant of the fact that this scheme was under consideration, and supposed as we still suppose, it to be one of those perverse dodges so peculiar to Grant's administration, which will "end in smoke." We do not believe that even a radical administration would dare to inflict so deep a wrong upon 10,000 American citizens, without even that shadow of justification by which it overrides State rights at the South:

The Ku Klux bill has passed, and Arizona is the first to feel the chastening rod. Troops are wanted for the Southern States and in consequence of the reduction of the army the administration is at a loss for soldiers to give effect to the law, and therefore, it is proposed to withdraw the troops from Arizona, under the pretext that that Territory is not worth the cost and trouble of maintaining an armed force there, "so far removed from civilization, beyond a desert so broad and trackless, that its development as a member of the Union is a problem of the gratest difficulty," and for that reason Lieutenant Wheeler is appointed a committee of one to visit that Territory and report upon the propriety of its abandonment, so far as the protecting arm of the Government is concerned "untill such time as the power of a great people advancing along the whole front of its civilization will make it worth the cost and trouble of maintaining an armed force there." Was there ever a more damnable and black hearted scheme than this? And all to secure the Presidency in 1872, to the Radical party. The South thumbscrewed, and the hardy frontiersmen yielded up to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the sanguinary Apaches. And now, let us ask if Arizona is not worth the powder to wrest it from the Indians. Why is it that the pioneers of that "power" which at some future day is to "advance along the whole front of its civilization" are there? The answer is plain and those who remember the Gadsden treaty of 1853 will understand that if the price paid for that Territory is any indication of the value, it is worth about eight hundred per cent over Santo Domingo and can be held at a moiety of the cost which it will be necessary to expend in order to ensure that portion of that Carribean Island to the U. S. Remote from us, and in time of war with some formidable European nation, will be far more inaccessable than Arizona "over a desert so broad and trackless." If Arizona has her Apaches, has not Santo Domingo her Haytian Neighbors to contend with, and to hold them in check the U. S. will be obliged to erect and garison frontier posts more numerous than the whole of Arizona and New Mexico put to gether. Economy is the bait thrown out for the yielding up the 10,000 of the advanced guard of that "powerful civilization" and when they are all killed or stolen poor what then will become of Southern New Mexico. She, too, will have to taste of the bitter sup, for will not those bloody nomads come down upon us in almost as countless numbers as once did the locusts upon Egypt?

P. B. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge.

Tucson, March 23, '70. M.

TO LET—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville H. Oury situated on Main street. For particulars apply, at the store of Archibald & Wood, to

ADAM SANDERS.

Notice!

The undersigned having purchased the real estate heretofore known as "Oury's Ranch," situated on the Rillito, do hereby warn the public against trespassing upon the same. Any person or persons who shall remove timber or other property from the said rancho without having first obtained the consent of the owners shall be held strictly responsible for so trespassing.

GOLDBERG & BRACHMAN.

AT

COST!

H. LESINSKY & Co

MAIN STREET, TUCSON, A. T.

Would give notice that we intend selling off our large stock of goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hats and Caps,
Boot and Shoes,
Gents' Clothing,
Ladies' Fancy & Dress Goods,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc,

It being our intention to close out our business at Tucson, we are determined to sell off our stock at cost.

Call and examine our goods and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

We further give notice to persons indebted, to call and settle their accounts, otherwise we will be compelled to hand them over for collection by legal proceedings.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

J. GOLDTREE

Main St., TUCSON A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Comm'n

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment.

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSE!

OCCUPYING TWO BUILDINGS ON

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The buildings are the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

AND

"THE HODGES SALOON"

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ways ready to receive gu

Bat

Furnished without exty wishing this peculiar ac unrestricted permission stream of water which ya

THE

Will be furnished all esculant birds forest and feed

His "Remarkable Tide."

About the time of the vernal equinox, at a point somewhere south of Borneo, the sea commences to rise and expand. A circular swell is thrown off, and radiates with astonishing rapidity, but with constantly decreasing volume, until it has traversed one-quarter of the earth's circumference in every direction. It then begins closing in upon the antipodes of the initial point, and gathering strength as it narrows (precisely as it lost it in widening), it comes together with terrific force, piling itself into a vast mountain of water, and shooting an enormous column upward to the very clouds. Its subsiding is accompanied with frightful aqueous, atmospheric, and probably electrical disturbances, the precise nature of which, for obvious reasons, has not been determined. It would be natural to suppose that the obstacle to this roller's advance—the continents, islands and whales—would materially retard its progress in certain of its parts, destroying its symmetry, if not actually breaking it up; but this is not the case. I have been unable anywhere to find a satisfactory explanation of this remarkable tide, and I shall be infinitely opliged if some one well versed in similar phenomena will make it clear to me. If I may not be enlightened upon this point, I would still wish to know what there is impossible about it. If all the world believed it, you would probably say it rested upon the most unimpeachable evidence. That all the world does not believe it is purely accidental: owing entirely to the fact that we chance to have the means of disproving it—a fact in no way connected with the phonomenon in question, for that would or would not occur precisely the same if we were all in the moon. Anyhow, we all believe scores of things quite as improbable as this, for the sole reason that they please us, and nobody can disprove them. For my part, being a landsman, I shall stick to my tide-wave with a clinging faith, happy in the confidence that nobody can demonstrate the falsity of my belief without taking me to sail upon the sea; and I won't go.—*Overland Monthly.*

Arcadian Simplicity.

A story of the lovely lives of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Isthmus of Darien, comes to us by way of Panama. A delegation of these gentle savages having visited that city on a matter of business they were instantly interviewed by a citizen—so infectious is a bad habit; and the local papers spread their story before the world. The aboriginal mind appears to have opened under the application of skillful cross-questioning, like a flower under the sun of spring, and with a pardonable pride the gentle people boasted of their freedom from the corruptions of civilization. They were asked what they did with their thieves and murderers, but the question caused them to open their dove-like eyes in mild astonishment; they declared that in their happy villages nobody stole from or murdered another; and so to them the punishments of death, forced labor, and penitentiaries were unknown. One missionary has visited these people, but they asked for what? He could do no good. They believe in God. What more could be desired? Their religion being thus simple and pure, they need no preaching. The language they speak is described as singularly soft and beautiful. They toil not, neither do they spin, for the earth yields spontaneous dinners, and the untutored mind of the dweller upon the banks of the running streams requires no other drink than the purest water. It is pleasant to know that this guileless race is within the reach of the curious traveller—but if civilization should chance to encroach upon them, its native simplicity might vanish.— N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Pendulum and the Telescope.

In 1682, Galileo, then but a youth of eighteen, was seated in church, when the lamps suspended from the roof were replenished by the sacristan, who, in doing so caused them to oscillate from side to side, as they had done hundreds of times before when similarly disturbed. He watched the lamp, and thought he perceived that while oscillations were diminishing, they still occupied the same time. The idea thus suggested never departed from his mind; and fifty years afterward he constructed the first pendulum, and thus gave the world one of the most important instruments for measuring time. Afterward, when living at Venice, it was reported to him one day, that the children of a poor spectacle maker, while playing with two glasses, had observed, as they expressed it, that things were brought nearer by looking through them in a certain position. Everybody said, how curious! but Galileo seized the idea and invented the first telescope.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson

P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage. Those favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
TUCSON, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuit, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food where it is used, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL WEIGHT, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Props
New Street,
NEW YORK CITY

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAM.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps constantly on hand the best liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FIN LUNCHES,

A. LEVIN & CO.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

—0—

GEORGE HUCKE, Proprietor
ESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street

—0—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.
Tucson, Ja. 26, 71.

J. F. Banet & Co.—

M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lusky & Co's Store.
Tucson, J. T., 1870.

Notice!

FOR SALE—A large assortment of well Seasoned PINE LUMBER, at 1 and 1½ cts per foot.

Will receive orders for any kind, and deliver in FORTY DAYS' notice.

A. LAZARD.
Tuc., March 4, '71